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27 November 1984

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

ANGOLA

UNITA Members Reportedly Surrender to Authorities (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 30 Sep, 3 Oct 84)	1
Mass Defections in North Government Clemency	

MADAGASCAR

UNDP-FAO Cooperation in Fish-Farming, Fishing (Kya Gitera; MADAGASCAR MATIN, 25 Oct 84)	4
Sisal Industry Rehabilitated (Johary Rakotonirina; MADAGASCAR MATIN, 20 Oct 84)	7
Briefs	
Prominent Oil Prospectors Arrive	9
Chinese Scientists Visit	9
Chinese Cyclone Aid	10

SENEGAL

PIT Second Congress Reelects Leaders, Urges Opposition Unity (Mouhamadou M. Dia; LE SOLEIL, 29-30 Sep, 2 Oct 84)	11
Congress Proceedings Election of Party Bodies	
Socialist Party Still Dominated by Old Guard (LE POLITICIEN, 5 Sep 84)	14

SOMALIA

Briefs	
Hargeisa Under Curfew	16

SOUTH AFRICA

Conservatives Plan To Upgrade DIE PATRIOT to Daily (THE SUNDAY STAR, 28 Oct 84; SUNDAY EXPRESS, 28 Oct 84) .	17
Financing Underway, by David Breier Further Details	
Reportage on Use of Military To Halt Unrest (THE STAR, 27, 28 Oct 84; THE SUNDAY STAR, 28 Oct 84) ...	19
Cooperation in Sebokeng, by Peter Sullivan Government's Method Questioned Reaction of Residents, by Sol Makgabutlane	
New Patriotism Causes English Split (Otto Krause; SUNDAY TIMES, 28 Oct 84)	23
Basson Explains Return to Nationalists (Japie Basson; SUNDAY TIMES, 21 Oct 84)	25
Conservative Backlash Builds Up in Soweto (THE STAR, 28 Oct 84)	27
Economy Worsens, Threat of Unemployment, Starvation Grows (Carolyn Dempster; THE STAR, 25 Oct 84)	29
Methodist Church Leader Deplores Escalating Violence (Rev Peter Storey; THE STAR, 21 Oct 84)	32
Assocom Advocates Government Cutbacks (David Carte; SUNDAY TIMES, 28 Oct 84)	34
Platinum By-Products Buoy Metal Market (Neil Behrmann; SUNDAY TIMES, 28 Oct 84)	37
More Companies Hit by Recession, Bankruptcy (Alec Hogg; SUNDAY TIMES, 28 Oct 84)	39
State of Government's Fiscal Affairs 'Worrying' (SUNDAY TIMES, 28 Oct 84)	41
Gold Industry To Benefit From Technological Breakthroughs (John Popper; THE SUNDAY STAR, 28 Oct 84)	43
Government's Jobs Policy Costs Country Billions (Malcolm Fothergill; THE SUNDAY STAR, 28 Oct 84)	44
Conservative Party Plans Strategy for Early Election (David Braun; THE STAR, 29 Oct 84)	45
Sentrachem Falls Victim to Troubled Economy (Michael Menof; THE STAR, 27 Oct 84)	47

Number of Detainees Increases (Jo-Anne Collinge; THE STAR, 26 Oct 84)	49
Vaal Triangle Most Expensive for Blacks (Carolyn Dempster; THE STAR, 25 Oct 84)	51
Transvaal To Get Toll Road in 2 Years (Tony van der Watt; SUNDAY EXPRESS, 28 Oct 84)	52
Miller's Appointment Signals NP Rift (David Breier; THE STAR, 28 Oct 84)	54
Conservatives' Clive Derby-Lewis Denies Racist Claim (Peter Sullivan; THE SUNDAY STAR, 28 Oct 84)	55
Ouster of Transkei's 'Kaffir' Diplomats Reported (Deon Delpont; THE SUNDAY STAR, 28 Oct 84)	56
Activities, Success of 'Coventry Four' Described (Neil Hooper, Cas St Leger; SUNDAY TIMES, 28 Oct 84)	57
Significance of 29 November 'Mini-Poll' Discussed (David Braun; THE STAR, 25 Oct 84)	60
Unions See Industrial Court Balance Teetering (Phillip van Nierk; RAND DAILY MAIL, 30 Oct 84)	62
Industry 'Mauled' by Recession (David Capel, Gavin Evans; RAND DAILY MAIL, 29 Oct 84) ..	64
De Klerk Defends National Sports Policy (RAND DAILY MAIL, 29 Oct 84)	69
Survival of Industrial Port Elizabeth Threatened (Alan Soule; SUNDAY TIMES, 21 Oct 84)	70
Switch From Bonus Bonds to Bophuthatswana Treasury (THE STAR, 28 Oct 84)	74
Safto Questions Liberalization of Trade (RAND DAILY MAIL, 24 Sep 84)	75
Pharmaceutical Plant Opens at Midrand (Priscilla Whyte; RAND DAILY MAIL, 30 Oct 84)	76
Research Report Claims Private Sector Endorses Apartheid (Mike Jensen; RAND DAILY MAIL, 30 Oct 84)	77
Shift of Political Power to Transvaal Reported (David Breier; THE SUNDAY STAR, 21 Oct 84)	78
Reversal of Vaal River Proposed (Tony van der Watt; SUNDAY EXPRESS, 21 Oct 84)	79

Minister Viljoen's Administration Assessed (Brian Pottinger; SUNDAY TIMES, 21 Oct 84)	82
Details on 'Secret' Ruiterwag Given (Stephen Terblanche; SUNDAY TIMES, 21 Oct 84)	85
Possibility of Military Takeover Discussed (Patrick Laurence; RAND DAILY MAIL, 23 Oct 84)	91
Portugal Attracts RSA Businessmen (Howard Preece; RAND DAILY MAIL, 30 Oct 84)	93
Suspension of 'Operation Hunger' Reported (Mauritz Moolman; RAND DAILY MAIL, 27 Oct 84)	94
Details of Methodists' Annual Conference Reported (Eugene Saldanha; THE STAR, 27 Oct 84)	96
Iscor's Cash Flow Problems Reported (Don Robertson; THE SUNDAY STAR, 28 Oct 84)	97
Secret Dealings With Morocco Alleged (THE BOTSWANA GUARDIAN, 19 Oct 84)	99
Paton Challenges Tutu's 'Political Morality' (SUNDAY TIMES, 21, 28 Oct 84)	100
Nobel Recipient Congratulated, by Alan Paton Tutu Defended, by Charles Villa-Vicencio	
SADF Distribution of 'Propaganda' Pamphlets Reported (Ameen Akhalwaya; SUNDAY EXPRESS, 28 Oct 84)	104
New Laws Threaten Small Coal Producers (Jo-Anne Richards; SUNDAY EXPRESS, 21 Oct 84)	106
Black-White Education Gap Grows (Graham Watts; SUNDAY EXPRESS, 21 Oct 84)	108
Negotiations for Port Elizabeth Steelmill Underway (Johan Swanepoel; RAND DAILY MAIL, 29 Oct 84)	112
Coal Shipments to UK Doubled (RAND DAILY MAIL, 29 Oct 84)	113
Black-White Cooperation in EEC-Type Body Proposed (Ron Schurink; THE SUNDAY STAR, 28 Oct 84)	115
Black-Unions To Organize Agriculture (Carolyn Dempster; THE SUNDAY STAR, 28 Oct 84)	116

Briefs

Protection for Ministers	118
Record Debt	118
Corobrik-Keller Contract	119
Electricity Demand Declines	119
GWIU Setback	119
Soweto Tollgate System	119
Ciskei Industrial Project	120
Soweto Assets Transfer	120
Armcor Award for Trivetts	120
George By-Elections	121
Tin Exports Decline	121
Key Personnel Overseas	121
Tsakane Officials Resign	122
Engineer Shortage	122
Immigrants Turned Away	122
Computers for Zambia	123
Norwegians Protest RSA Trade	123
PC Uses Afrikaans	123
Racist Calls Flood SABC	123
Real-Time System	124

UNITA MEMBERS REPORTEDLY SURRENDER TO AUTHORITIES

Mass Defections in North

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Sep 84 pp 1, 12

/Excerpts/ According to reports from various parts of the country, and primarily from the north, thousands of members of puppet and counterrevolutionary organizations have recently been turning themselves in to the authorities, indicating a willingness to participate henceforth in the national reconstruction effort.

They are gradually becoming aware of the mistake they made and of the fact that they were deceived by the enemies of the Angolan people. They are now indicating that they are sincerely repentant that they acted against the legally-instituted authorities and are asking to help in the enormous reconstruction effort.

The mass surrenders are greater in the northern part of the country, mainly in the area of Quimbele, where they have taken on a good deal of importance; one cannot help but view them in the light of the struggle of the Angolan people against their internal and foreign enemies.

According to information given to ANGOP by the Angolan Ministry of State Security, over 20,000 civilians and 1,500 armed individuals turned themselves in to the defense and security forces in the northern part of the country a few days ago. Up to that time, they had been living in the jungles between the Provinces of Uije and Malanje. According to the report, these were people who until recently were members of the dying FNLA/COMIRA /Angolan Military Resistance Committee/.

The official source went on to tell ANGOP that these people turned themselves in with all their weapons, which demonstrates the degree of national conscience they acquired during those sad times.

ANGOP was told that when they turned themselves in, they made a commitment to participate actively in rebuilding the nation and to adhere to the laws of

the People's Republic of Angola. They further agreed to the reconstruction of a socialist nation, under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party and its president, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

This source also reported that the government of the People's Republic of Angola welcomed with pleasure its sons who had been deceived by the lackeys of imperialism and that they would make efforts to participate actively in rebuilding the nation, which is what every conscientious Angolan has always wanted.

According to what we learned, among the persons who surrendered were Tonta Afonso Castro, who was the chief of general staff in the puppet organization, Dongala Garcia Salva, the so-called deputy chief of general staff and commander of the northeast region, Timoteo Vassoura, up to now chief of operations for the northeastern front, Vicente Mucau, commander of the Kuico-Kuango front, Luis Zua Loao, commander of the Malanje front, Ebo Joao, political and military commissioner of the general staff, Carlos Muteku, deputy political commissioner, and other operational leaders of the puppet organization.

Other have also turned themselves in, such as Joao Pedro Cruz, who was the deputy commander of the Malanje front, and Manuel Cid (Buaka Messo), commander of the Kuilo-Cuango front.

Government Clemency

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Oct 84 p 1

/Text/ The clemency decreed by the Angolan authorities in 1978 in the historic speech by President Agostinho Neto in Cabinda encouraged a number of Angolans who were members of puppet organizations to return to their country, acknowledged the former commander of the defunct FNLA/COMIRA, Tonta Afonso Castro, in Luanda on Monday.

Tonta Afonso Castro was one of the 1,500 individuals who belonged to the FNLA/COMIRA and who recently turned themselves into the Angolan authorities, along with over 20,000 persons who had been forced into the jungles.

In statements to the press, Tonta Afonso said: "we were not afraid to turn ourselves in because we knew that we are Angolans and that our deceased President Agostinho Neto had said in Cabinda that everyone can return to Angola. Angola is for everyone, and any person who acknowledges his mistake is going to be well-received and reintegrated into the Angolan family."

"We were very well received, and I am free here, to live and eat well; there is absolutely nothing I am lacking," he said.

The former chief of the general staff of the FNLA/COMIRA said that the reason they went into the jungles after their defeat in 1975 was to await an opportunity to return to Angola, because "Angola was already independent" and the time had come "to participate in the national reconstruction effort."

Explaining why they did not turn themselves in to the Angolan authorities earlier, he said that they had the idea of returning, but that they wanted to return as a group and not individually, so that anti-Angolan activities in the area where they were operating would come to a full stop.

9805

CSO: 3442/23

UNDP-FAO COOPERATION IN FISH-FARMING, FISHING

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 25 Oct 84 pp 2, 5

[Allocution delivered by Mr Kya Gitera, UNDP representative, on the occasion of the signature of an UNDP-FAO agreement on fish-farming and mainland-fishing development]

[Excerpt] Mr Randrianasolo Joseph, minister of Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Forest and Water Resources, representing the Malagasy government, and Messrs Kya Gitera, representing the UNDP [UN Development Program], and Sandro Alderighi, FAO representative in Madagascar, acting in the name of these international organizations, signed the documents concerning Project MAG/82/014 covering the popularization of fish-farming and the development of mainland fishing.

The ceremony took place yesterday afternoon in the office of Mr Randrianasolo Joseph, in the presence of numerous technicians of his department.

After the signature, Mr Gitera was to declare:

Just one month ago, we met in this very room to approve the second stage of the project of assistance for the Savoka operation; today, we meet to sign a document that will extend for another three years the cooperation between the government, the FAO and the UNPD, to create optimum conditions to popularize fish-farming, rice-fish-farming and the development of mainland fishing in general.

I would like to draw two conclusions from the fact that these two signature ceremonies took place within such a short time; first, they clearly show the importance attached by the three parties to agricultural development and the improvement of living conditions in rural areas; then, they underline the continuity and quality of the efforts made by each of the parties since, in both cases, what we did was approve the second stage sanctioning the success of the first.

Cooperation between the government, the FAO and the UNPD dates back to 1977, when a first project, MAG/76/002, was undertaken to help the Department of

Fisheries and fish-farming; this project was completed in 1983, with a total UNPD contribution of \$1.23 million.

The object of the project was to develop the country's fish-farming potential through training, popularization and the dissemination of methods to preserve and market fish products; it included in particular the production and distribution of young fish in rice-growing areas.

You can easily imagine the scope and ambition of these objectives, which were not all achieved, and which will be pursued in part during the second stage. Various factors contributed to the success of the first project, and they will continue to play an important part in the future. In particular, I would like to mention:

- control over the water in Madagascar: the Malagasy farmers have been proficient in this respect for a long time, thanks to their thorough knowledge of rice-growing;
- a well-established fish-farming tradition;
- the existence of a national body of personnel with a high level of technical competence and a strong motivation, [who contributed to] popularization and supervision.

The two stages of the project fall well within the scope of the present policy of the government, which tries to increase food production so as to achieve food self-sufficiency as soon as possible.

The development of fish-farming will not only increase the amount of food available on the market but, through its protein content, it will also provide a balanced diet to the people; it will provide a new source of income for farmers and will improve the standard of living in rural areas.

By the end of 1987, the UNPD financial contribution will amount to \$612,940. This money will be used to recruit an international expert that will be assigned to Antsirabe for two years, and to hire a number of consultants specialized in well-defined areas. The expert will be assisted in his work by two international volunteers whose arrival will make the project more conspicuous in the field. A subcontract will be concluded to complete the electrification of the Ambatolampy fish-farm and to build and equip a four-hectare fish-farming station near Antsirabe.

Training will not be forgotten: in 1985, a study tour will be organized in several countries that have been practising fish-farming and rice-fish-farming for a long time, and training and refresher seminars will be organized for the agents in charge of fish-farming popularization and supervision.

The funds will also be used to acquire the equipment needed by the project, essentially transportation means and popularization equipment, and to ensure their operation.

The government has also requested aid from the World Food Program to ensure the success of the project, and the latter will contribute food rations for all those taking part in training and refresher seminars.

When this second stage is completed, if all goes as scheduled, there should be a core of 6,000 farmers supervised and experienced in rice-fish-farming, in the area covered by the project.

9294

CSO: 3419/45

MADAGASCAR

SISAL INDUSTRY REHABILITATED

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 20 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Johary Rakotonirina: "Sisal Rehabilitated"]

[Text] *Agave sisalana rigida*: this is the scientific name of sisal, a plant whose fibers are used to make ropes, sacks, carpets and espadrille soles.

But the Androy calls it "laloa," a name strangely reminiscent of the Malagasy pronunciation of the French words "the law" ["la loi"] which were frequently used in legal texts at the time of the kings.

Sisal comes from Mexico. More precisely from Mexico's Yucatan peninsula. It was introduced in Madagascar in the 1920's, first in the north, in the present provinces of Mahajanga and Antsiranana; then, it was grown experimentally further south in 1928, at Ranopiso, and it was only in 1936 that it made its entry in the Mandrare Valley, at the extreme southeast of Madagascar (Amboasary, Taolagnaro), a region which, if we may say so, has become its preferred location.

Indeed, the climate conditions in this large valley are more than favorable to sisal, whether to plant it or to process it, i.e. to turn its leaves into fibers. Annual rainfall there is only 500 mm distributed over only 60 days or so, which means that the sun shines 300 days per year, more than enough to dry the fibers thoroughly.

The sisal agroindustry supports many people: approximately 500 in 1936, but the 5 companies operating in the Mandrare Valley now provide the (nearly) daily bread of some 30,000 people. In addition, sisal is the main product transiting through the port of Taolagnaro; until now, 80 percent of the sisal production (at least) are exported; the rest is used to meet local needs.

No Maintenance

Sisal is a plant that needs hardly any maintenance. It is not threatened by any known disease or insect enemies. It does not need fertilizer either. Old plants cut down and burned provide enough manure to grow it.

Sisal leaves can be harvested three years after planting and for five years in a row. One plant can yield up to 150 leaves, at the rate of 30 leaves per year; there is no harvesting season, as the leaves are cut when mature.

After 8 years (3 years of cultivation and 5 years of harvesting), the plantation must be renewed; this is the only way to maintain fiber quality. But first the land must be allowed to rest for at least 1 year.

20,000 Hectares

The Mandrare Valley, an area of about 20,000 hectares, is mostly planted with sisal. It is now producing 12,000 tons, compared with 30,000 tons in the late 1970's. This decline, as we already explained in a previous article (MADAGASCAR MATIN No 3727 dated 18 October 1984: "Mechanical Underequipment of Sisal Growers in the Mandrare Valley") is largely due to the lack of adequate equipment (tractors, spare parts, etc.), mechanization being required because of the size of the fields. And since replanting is essential for any sisal production, any plantation that is not renewed in time will automatically see its yield drop. This, therefore, is one of the major consequences of the mechanical underequipment of sisal growers.

The problem is on its way to being solved for, according to sisal growers, the state has taken measures to ease purchases of equipment and spare parts abroad, especially through a special account.

But it will take at least two years to make up for the plantation lag and, as a result, it will take 4 or 5 years to restore a 30,000-ton production level.

At any rate, as the saying goes, "Better late than never"; sisal will always retain its place among the five leading Malagasy exports, by value, until the year 2000.

9294

CSO: 3419/45

BRIEFS

PROMINENT OIL PROSPECTORS ARRIVE--Among the passengers who arrived on yesterday's international flights, we noted some prominent oil prospectors. In particular, for the various stages of oil prospection, Mr Nevill Osborough, regional manager of Geo-Source for the Eastern hemisphere (Africa, Middle-East, Indian Ocean). Geo-Source is a large company specializing in preliminary seismic prospection; it works in close cooperation with AMOCO and Union Oil Occidental of Madagascar whose names alone are evocative of oil prospection throughout the world. Another prominent oil prospector who arrived yesterday is Mr Richard K. Irvine, president of Bawden Drilling Inc. of Houston, Texas, a large company specializing in drilling, another stage of oil prospection. Geo-Source and Bawden Drilling Inc. are of course partners of our OMNIS [National Military Office for Strategic Industries]. At the Ivato airport, yesterday, we also noted the arrival of a cargo aircraft, either a Hercule C-130 or a Hercule C-135. The arrival of this SFAIR [expansion unknown] cargo aircraft bearing registration No. F-GFAR at the Ivato airport is, we presume, somehow related to the arrival of the prominent oil prospectors mentioned above. We assume that the aircraft carried sophisticated equipment. Let us wait and see. [Text] [Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 20 Oct 84 p 1] 9294

CHINESE SCIENTISTS VISIT--Three members of the Science Academy of the Chinese People's Republic are currently in our city for a series of visits and contacts with the National Centers for Pharmaceutical Products and Research and officials of the Ministry of Scientific Research. The Chinese mission headed by Mrs Zhang Yuing will stay in Madagascar until 10 November; the academy members will visit the provinces of Toamasina and Antsiranana. In these two provinces, they will visit vanilla, oil palm and coffee plantations. The delegation was met at the Ivato airport by Mr Ma Zhixue, cultural attache of the Chinese embassy in Antananarivo, and Mr Roger Rakotomalala, inspector at the Ministry of Scientific Research. Through Mrs Zhang Yuing, the delegation informed us that "the object of this visit to Madagascar is essentially to strengthen the ties of friendship that exist between the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and the People's Republic of China." Mrs Zhang Yuing also told us that "in many respects, we are very much interested in the Malagasy agriculture; actually, the climate of southern China is the same as here, and we expect to have fruitful exchanges with your officials, so we can compare our respective experiences in order to improve our respective crops." [Text] [Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 15 Oct 84 p 2] 9294

CHINESE CYCLONE AID--The international community has never failed to provide effective material support to the Malagasy people to help it face the problems resulting from the passage of cyclones, especially the "Andry" and "Kamisy" cyclones which caused much damage. We have not forgotten the large gifts received a few days ago from the USSR and the United States, and the People's Republic of China is now sending us a shipment of goods weighing a total of 60 tons and worth approximately FMG 40 million ex-China. The shipment, which consists of 50 tons of premium-grade Chinese rice and 10 tons of medicines, nails and corrugated aluminum sheets, had been promised to the Malagasy government some time ago, when the Chinese ambassador presented a check for \$20,000 to the president of the National Relief Committee after the passage of the "Andry" cyclone. The Japanese ship "Ocean-Eminence" which carried the shipment (the goods were shipped from Shanghai but transferred to the Japanese ship in Hong-Kong) arrived in Toamasina already this week and official presentation of the shipment will take place in a few days, in the presence of His Excellency Mr Dai-Ping, who on this occasion will represent the government of his country and the Chinese Red Cross Society, and representatives of the Malagasy Revolutionary Power, in particular the president of the National Relief Committee, minister Ampy Portos. [Text] [Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 25 Oct 84 p 2] 9294

CSO: 3419/45

PIT SECOND CONGRESS REELECTS LEADERS, URGES OPPOSITION UNITY

Congress Proceedings

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 29-30 Sep 84 p 4

[Article by Mouhamadou M. Dia]

[Text] The second ordinary congress of the Party for Independence and Labor (PIT) has been meeting since yesterday at El Mansour cinema in Dakar. Participating are 835 delegates representing the federations of Casamance, Senegal-Oriental, Sine-Saloum, Thies, Diourbel, Louga and France, as well as the sections of St-Louis, Podor, Matam and Bakel.

Also attending the opening ceremony were representatives of the communist parties of the USSR, Lebanon, Bulgaria, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, France, Egypt, Greece, Sudan, India and Guyana, as well as representatives of Senegalese parties including the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), African Independence Party (PAI), People's Democratic Movement (MDP), PLP, Senegalese People's Party (PPS), and Democratic League--Movement for the Labor Party (LD-MPT).

Seydou Cissokho, secretary general of the PIT, said yesterday at the opening at El Mansour cinema in Dakar of his party's supreme body: "The second ordinary congress of the PIT is the most important assembly of Senegalese communists."

The PIT leader believes that this congress, being held after 3 years of legal political existence, is a turning point in the progress of his party, which "is transforming itself into a mass communist party."

Mr Cissokho affirmed that the congress will set the party's orientation, review its activities, and define its prospects. The PIT secretary general noted "the intense preparatory work and the broad popular debate" that had preceded the congress. Justifying this action by his party, Mr Cissokho maintained that "the mass work has become more demanding than ever." He added that an evaluation will be made of this broad popular debate.

Before solemnly opening the congress, Mr Cissokho expressed his satisfaction, after "20 years of banning," to be able to welcome the guests from foreign parties that are members of the "international communist movement, the most influential movement in the world," and he paid respects to Messrs Brezhnev, Andropov, Berlinguer and other communist leaders who died recently.

Following Seydou Cissokho, the number two man in the party, Amath Dansokho, presented to the delegates the report of the party's Central Committee (CC). According to Mr Dansokho, a great deal of progress has been made since the first congress (constitutive) of 1981, and currently "the PIT has the ambition of a major national force." This ambition, he added, involves a national and democratic approach to problems, avoiding "substituting itself for the people and trying to find progressive solutions to the contradictions of our society."

In fact, the PIT CC report is a kind of critical retrospective review of the political history of the PAI, "of which the PIT is the legitimate successor," Mr Dansokho said.

This report, which undertakes to review a quarter-century of communist activity in Senegal, criticizes the former PAI for having ignored that "whether peaceful or armed, the revolution must be the operation of the masses."

The congress, which continues today and tomorrow, will elect the party officials. Yesterday, the two working sessions were chaired respectively by Maguette Thiam and Seydou Cissokho. Today, Ameth Dansokho and Samba Dioulde Thiam will preside, and tomorrow Mohamed Laye and Seydou Cissokho will take their turn.

The second congress of the PIT will end early Sunday evening.

Election of Party Bodies

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 2 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Mouhamadou M. Dia]

[Text] No significant changes in the PIT leadership, in which the historic leaders remain. Seydou Cissokho elected president, with introduction of new statute measures, and still holds the helm. His deputy, Amath Dansoko, becomes head of the general secretariat.

The proceedings of the second ordinary congress of the PIT at the El Mansour cinema in Dakar ended Sunday evening. There was no change in the leadership of the party, in which Seydou Cissokho and Amath Dansokho were respectively confirmed in their roles as leader and deputy leader of the PIT.

A Central Committee of 55 members, including 34 regular and 21 alternates, was elected, with a secretariat of seven members under Mr Cissokho. The new Political Bureau is composed of 14 members, of which 11 are regular.

Seydou Cissokho becomes the first president of the PIT. He was elected to this position, which was created by the new statute provisions approved by the PIT second ordinary congress.

There was no change in the party leadership, in which Mr Cissokho remains number one and Amath Dansokho number two, also becoming the new PIT secretary general. Speaking at the closing ceremony of the congress, Amath Dansokho affirmed that "the congress demonstrated the great strength from now on of the PIT in the Senegalese political field." He criticized the "lack of publicity by the government media on the second congress proceedings" and affirmed that "the PIT has made the party and congress known by its own efforts, and it has the means to carry the word to the heart of the country."

In his closing address, Seydou Cissokho stressed "the spirit of unity and the remarkable cohesion in which the proceedings took place." He concluded that this reflects "the solid internal cohesion of the PIT." Mr Cissokho expressed his gratitude to the congress delegates for the honor they had bestowed by making him president. He made the commitment to carry out the tasks set by the congress. Mr Cissokho states that it is "an imposing necessity that Senegal have mutually advantageous relations with the countries of the Socialist Camp." In his view, union with all the opposition organizations to "define the concrete actions capable of mobilizing the masses against the government's economic policy is an essential task."

He condemned the presence of French military bases on Senegalese soil and the increase in prices. He appealed to the opposition parties to establish a front against the government's policy. Mr Cissokho concluded his speech by urging the party members to "act to constantly strengthen the party."

The congress elected the leading bodies of the party, specifically a Central Committee of 55 members, including 34 regular and 21 alternate members, with a secretariat of 7 members consisting of Seydou Cissokho, Amath Dansokho, Samba Dioulde Thiam, Maguette Thiam, Mady Danfakha, Semou Pathe Gueye, and Makhtar Mbaye. These individuals are also regular members of the Political Bureau, which is composed of 14 members, of whom 11 are regular and three alternate. The Political Bureau's regular members are Seydou Cissokho, Amath Dansokho, Samba Dioulde Thiam, Maguette Thiam, Mady Danfakha, Sadio Camara, Seydou Ndongu, Semou Pathe Gueye, Makhtar Mbaye, Bouna Gaye and Mohamed Laye. The congress also established a central control commission (CCC) of 10 members.

9920

CSO: 3419/90

SOCIALIST PARTY STILL DOMINATED BY OLD GUARD

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French 5 Sep 84 pp 1,8

[Text] It was Diouf himself who said, back in January 1980, that "nothing will any longer be the same as before."

There is no doubt that he has achieved much change, much modernization, and much shakeup during the period. Yet today, in his own party everything goes on exactly as in the past...even though the barons have been removed from the Political Bureau, whose members have become the executive agents, even though the former commissioners for life are displayed in the cases, and the new, hastily invented arrangements are in effect to democratize the allocation of cards. Diouf even has a think-tank group, whose most dynamic member is the very respectable Ousmane Blondin Diop, the gray eminence of the Socialist Party (PS), assigned to the functions of automatic responder and dispenser of sales talk. Despite the departure of the barons, their long-time lieutenants, whom it is appropriate to call the "baronets," still grasp the levers of command at the base level. They are political professionals and control all the base organizations by hardly orthodox means. The "baronets," who are big experts in politicking policy, have for 20 years been the unmovable representatives of the barons at the rank and file level. They block the way to the newcomers, the "Dioufists," and are not ready to make the slightest concession to them, the slightest gift.

They have the advantage of having been around for 20 years, also of being a nucleus of solidarity, and of having solid support from the party women. Doudou Ndoeye learned this at his expense at the time of the reshuffle of organization officials at the first reorganization of Cap-Vert. Although a member of the Political Bureau named by the party leader, he was reduced to the rank of fifth secretary, vaguely responsible for something.

Only Big Omar was able to meet the challenge of the "baronets." We reported this in one of our issues after a lucid analysis of the situation of the PS in Cap-Vert. However, Big is a fighter. He is also a model of militant Dioufism. Even better, he knows how to fight on the field of democracy, armed with the great respect he has earned among his troops. Racine reportedly did everything, tried everything to neutralize Big or pull off a power play to his disadvantage. However, Big, during the entire reorganization, slept like a crocodile, that is, with one eye open.

Thus, there remain in the PS, and will continue to remain, activists of Fall, Diack, Diop or Ba. The emergence of the "party militant" desired by Abdou

Diouf will not happen tomorrow, and no one can do anything about it. And this will continue as long as the cards are allocated and not sold democratically to the party members, in accordance with the new PS rules.

Morality? The party is going to keep the same officials as under Senghor, and the same candidates for the municipal appointments, because, simply, there is the domination of the "baronets." That is why PS party members throughout the country are killing each other. At Kaffrine, where the car of the minister of tourism was burned and the town hall sacked, there were reports of two killed and several injured. At Bignona and at Zuiguinchor and Sedhiou, there was the same war environment that has put a dozen families in mourning and caused the death of some police trying to maintain order.

At Rufisque, there were more than 30 injured, as well as at Fatcik and Dagana.

Frankly, the PS no longer knows where to turn. And if this goes on in this way, we would not bet very much on the future of Dioufism, despite the great personal audience that his majesty enjoys in the country.

9920

CSO: 3419/90

BRIEFS

HARGEISA UNDER CURFEW--Nairobi, 31 Oct, (AFP)--The chairman of the opposition Somali National Movement (SNM), Ahmed Mohamed Silanyo, last night repeated earlier reports that Somalia's second city of Hargeisa was under curfew because of serious fighting between government and rebel forces. Mr Silanyo's speech, broadcast last night on the Ethiopia-based rebel radio Halgan (struggle), said that the fighting had started during preparations for the recent celebrations marking the 15th anniversary of the Somali revolution on 21 October. The SNM is battling to overthrow the Mogadishu regime of President Mohamed Siad Barre. Mr Silanyo added that many government soldiers had been killed in the fighting. Mr Silanyo, formerly SNM representative in London, was appointed chairman of the organisation on 3 August. He added that Mohamed Hash, who led an SNM attack on Mandera prison some 50 kms (30 miles) to the south of Berbera that freed 700 prisoners in January last year, had been killed in the current fighting. [Excerpts] [Paris AFP in English 1440 GMT 31 Oct 84 NC]

CSO: 3400/142

CONSERVATIVES PLAN TO UPGRADE DIE PATRIOT TO DAILY

Financing Underway

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 28 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by David Breier]

[Text]

KIMBERLEY — The former Minister of Information, Dr Connie Mulder of The Citizen fame, has been appointed to an editorial committee of the Conservative Party which aims to collect R1 million to launch a daily newspaper with between 50 000 and 100 000 subscribers.

The decision to expand the existing monthly paper Die Patriot into a weekly, and eventually a daily, was taken at the CP national congress in Kimberley this weekend.

Huge sums of money are pouring in to finance the paper, which hopes to challenge pro-Government newspapers and the SABC.

One unidentified party member has pledged R100 000, while another has donated a flatbed printing press worth R20 000.

The four-man editorial committee of Die Patriot includes Dr Mulder, who as Minister of Information in the 1970s launched The Citizen as an Info

project with R32 million of public money without Parliament's approval.

Dr Mulder is now one of the CP's two representatives on the President's Council, and is also chairman of the party's information committee.

Other editorial committee members are the CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, former youth paper editor Dr Frans van Staden, and a former political correspondent, Mr Piet Roodt.

Mr SP Barnard, the party's MP for Langlaagte and a member of Die Patriot's finance committee, has launched an intensive campaign to canvass between 50 000 and 100 000 subscribers.

He has also supplied details of a campaign to use party members to canvass advertising to put the paper on a sound financial footing. Mr Barnard said a newspaper was "the lifeblood of a political party".

Die Patriot publishes reports in both English and Afrikaans.

Further Details

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 28 Oct 84 p 2

[Excerpts] The campaign was launched by the party's leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, shortly after he was unanimously re-elected at the party's national congress in the Kimberley city hall yesterday.

The newspaper plan was triggered by a party supporter who had promised Dr Treurnicht R100 000 towards the first R1-million needed to upgrade Die Patriot to a weekly newspaper as a first step towards a daily mouthpiece for the CP.

"It is a political miracle that a party (CP) could be built in two years and eight months with a poor newspaper which is no more than a political pamphlet," Dr Treurnicht said.

Priority

Several speakers pointed out that Pretoria should be treated as a priority target with the takeover of the city council being the first step towards taking over South Africa.

CSO: 3400/161

REPORTAGE ON USE OF MILITARY TO HALT UNREST

Cooperation in Sebokeng

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Oct 84 pp 1, 3

[Article by Peter Sullivan: "What Price?"]

[Text]

POLICEMEN this week praised the "co-operation" of the people of Sebokeng, a black township invaded by 7 000 policemen and assorted South African Defence Force troops trying to restore order to the troubled community.

The co-operation was hardly surprising.

Imagine you live in Bryanston. An armed soldier stands every ten metres down the suburban street, there are military vehicles parked in a ring around the suburb, thousands of policemen are milling about outside.

It is 3 am. Someone knocks on your door. When you answer the knock, frightened, half-asleep and dressed in your dressing-gown, a police officer accompanied by two constables politely asks if he can search your house. Through your front door you catch a glimpse of a turret aimed at your favourite oak tree.

What are you going to do? Tell them to get stuffed?

Of course the residents of Sebokeng "co-operated" with the police. That does not justify an operation which received strong and adverse news coverage throughout the world.

Having rid myself of the scorn I felt driven to heap on the absurd comments from the police, I also have a rather

er reluctant obligation to praise them. This time they acted with a semblance of sensitivity, unlike the many times in the past when policemen raided black homes without a thought for the feelings of the inhabitants.

Pamphlets were issued to house-dwellers (there are few homeowners in Sebokeng) to tell them the police were their friends. Residents were repeatedly told that the police were there to help law-abiding citizens, stickers were handed out and fingers dyed red in an attempt to stop residents being interrogated twice.

When policemen are made to do things like that it helps to train them. When you hand a man a sticker telling him you are his friend and there to help him, it is difficult to behave as if he has no rights at all, and even the most recalcitrant policeman is likely to learn a little respect for the black citizens he is supposed to protect from lawlessness.

Enough of the praise — that sort of attitude towards blacks from this country's policemen was long overdue anyway, and is any citizen's right, not a privilege.

Let's go back to Bryanston. Once the officer and his men had entered your home, they would start searching your rooms, including the bedroom your spouse was trying to

tidy, and may just find a book which is on the banned list. How many people know whether Albert Luthuli's "Let My People Go" is still banned?

Perhaps you have an old university rag mag which was later banned. Or perhaps you enjoy Playboy. Maybe there is a copy of Anna Sewell's "Black Beauty" in your child's bedroom, and your heart stops because you remember reading somewhere that they once made a mistake and banned it.

Let us assume you are not a paragon of virtue and a knife or gun or banned book is found in your home. Luckily Bryanston residents don't have to carry passes, so they can't nab you for that. The police arrest you, take you to jail in Sandton where you spend the night and part of the next day.

That afternoon you are tried in a special court, where your case could be remanded or could be heard in 59 seconds. You are fined R50 to R500, and if you cannot pay you are immediately taken back to the cells to serve five or 50 days.

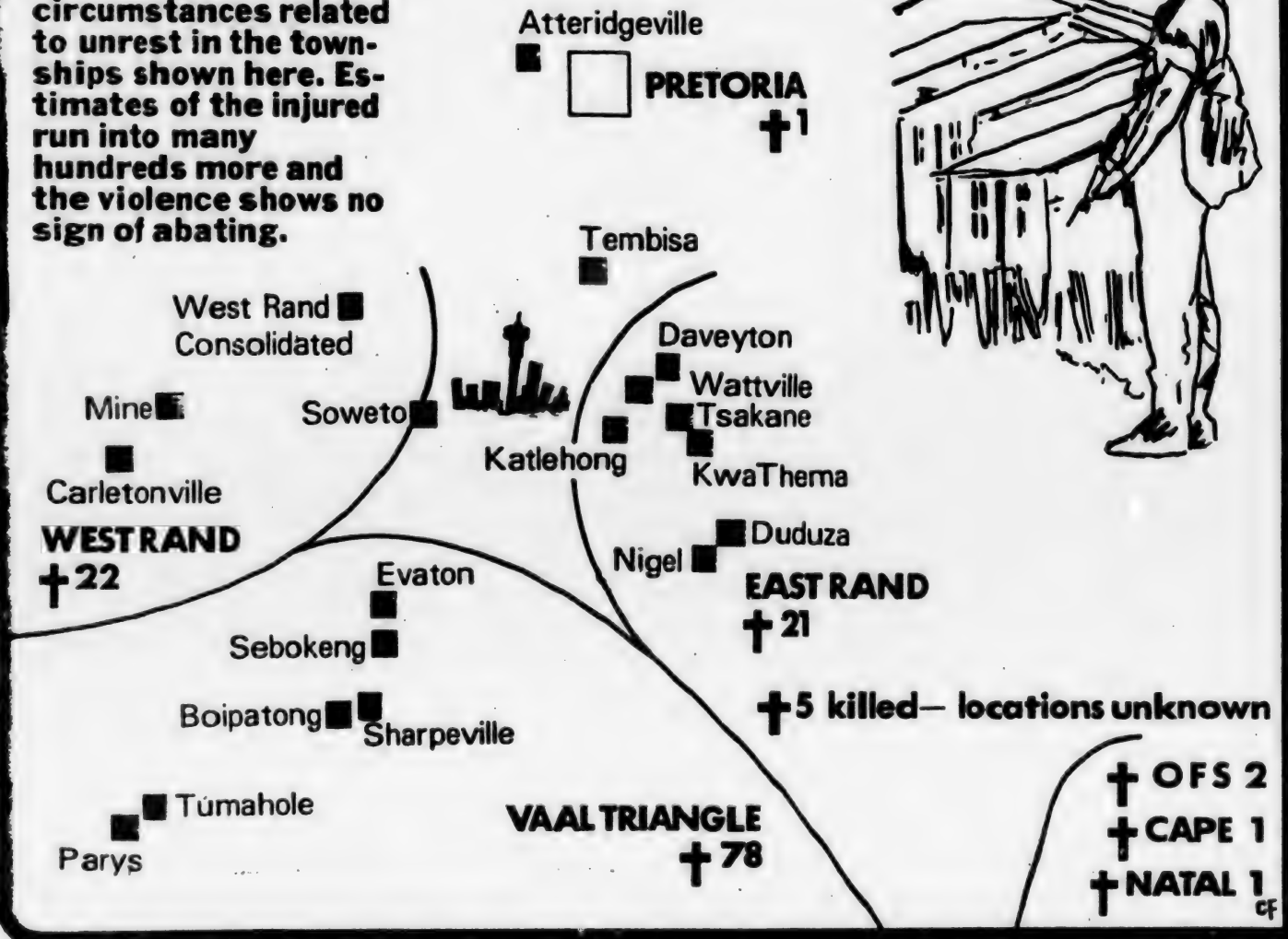
Perhaps then you would understand why some Sebokeng residents are just a teeny bit resentful of the way the police restored law and order to their troubled township.

Government's Method Questioned

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 28 Oct 84 p 21

[Text]

Since February 13, 1984, 131 people have died in clashes with the police or in circumstances related to unrest in the townships shown here. Estimates of the injured run into many hundreds more and the violence shows no sign of abating.



Several questions on the unrest in the townships and the Government's method of dealing with it were raised in The Sunrise Star's Review section yesterday. Today The Sunday Star shows the extent of the unrest and publishes a series of interviews with the people of Sebokeng.

AT LEAST 131 South Africans have died violently in the present township unrest, according to figures compiled by the Institute of Race Relations in Johannesburg.

Most have died within kilometres of Johannesburg in townships that are, to most whites, little more than vague names in Press reports and on news bulletins.

Though the number killed has not yet reached the proportions of 1976 when 575 people died between June 16 and the following February 22, the toll continues to climb steadily and the bloodshed shows no sign of ending.

The grim record, compiled largely from Press reports because of the difficulty of obtaining accurate official statistics, begins with the death of Emma Sathekge (15) under the wheels of a police vehicle in an Atteridgeville school grounds on February 13. It continued to grow over the past week with the slaying of kwaThema businessman Mr Jerry Khumbuza (25) and does not include hundreds of injured.

The youngest to die so far were three-week-old Gordon Blair, killed when youths stoned his mother's car in Sebokeng, Nonhlanhla Mzungu

(seven months), killed in his home by tearsmoke and Thabo Sibeko (6) shot dead in Wattville.

Combined with a lack of knowledge on the part of most whites about the township's geographical location is a distressingly vague knowledge of the appalling socio-economic conditions that have sparked the boycotts, riots and killings there.

The oft-repeated official talk of intimidation and "criminal elements" has largely obscured the fact that many black parents who have for years watched their children's attempts to study by candlelight genuinely support the school boycotts.

Reaction of Residents

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Oct 84 p 21

[Article by Sol Makgabutlane]

[Text]

IN SPITE of the outcry that accompanied Operation Palmiet — which involved 7 000 policemen and servicemen systematically combing every house in Sebokeng — some people in the area saw the raid as being necessary.

But finding one of them this week was like looking for a needle in a haystack.

A middle-aged Sebokeng man to whom I spoke refused to divulge his name but was glad to give his opinion.

He said: "Sebokeng was sliding dangerously close to anarchy. We found bands of youths being a law unto themselves. They snapped into action at the whim of the moment.

"Everyone here is angry with the way our affairs are administered. Our rents are among the highest for four-roomed units. But I do not like the way the whole thing has been taken over by our children.

"Young people are very brave and not afraid to face the police. Some do it for adventure, others just join in for the fun of it.

"Some of them did not know what the fighting was all about."

He said that when the

youths ran out of acceptable targets they attacked the innocent residents.

"Some residents were accused of being high-income earners and would not play a meaningful role in the fight against high rents because they could afford them.

"Some youngsters also damaged the homes of people related to town councillors. The question is: What did these people do? Just because they happen to be relatives of a councillor do they get the same treatment?"

"We also saw youngsters burning shops belonging to people who had nothing to do with the Lekoa Town Council, let alone the rent increase in Sebokeng."

"But have people thought for a moment what these children do during the day? I have seen young boys, some no older than 10 years, sniffing glue because there was nothing else for them to do. Girls are also roaming the township streets — and the consequences are well known."

The "clean up" operation had been necessary to help restore order.

SHE DECLINED to reveal her identity and insisted

she would speak only after total anonymity had been guaranteed.

"I am scared — everyone is scared. We don't know what the real motive of the raid was. We feel even more scared for our children. The police gave us pamphlets and urged the children to go back to school.

"But our children have good reasons to refuse to go back to school. Some people are saying most kids are not going to school because they are being intimidated by 'tsotsis'. But I haven't seen anyone preventing the children from going to school.

"The pupils have grievances which they have made known to education authorities many times. Newspapers say children in East Rand townships are also staying away from school until their demands are met. Will the same people now say 'tsotsis' are stopping the East Rand children from going to school? I don't think so.

"These children in the Vaal are also boycotting classes to stand with their parents in the fight against high rents.

"We in the Vaal are tired. Very tired," she said, gesturing with her hands to drive her point home.

"We have been pleading for a long time that we have no money for high rents. Our children are also tired.

"Now, instead of talking to those we appointed to handle the rent issue for us, the authorities are sending in troops.

"It's a good thing for them to say 'tsotsis' have hijacked the true grievances of the residents by going around robbing people and destroying property. But have the authorities attended to our original complaints?

Does she think this week's huge police swoop on Vaal townships has helped to restore orderly life.

"There were some people who threatened orderly life by imposing a reign of terror. They went around in kombis at night demanding money from some families. These things needed to be stopped. I think that's where this week's raid helped because people were starting to live in fear of their safety.

CSO: 3400/161

NEW PATRIOTISM CAUSES ENGLISH SPLIT

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 28 Oct 84 p 26

[Article by Otto Krause]

[Text]

ONE recent rainy evening over pre-prandial drinks in an English mining men's club (the name of which, by curious custom, should not be mentioned in the public prints), the conversation turned to the English.

Most appropriately in that milieu. "In the Northern Suburbs of Johannesburg", said one guest, "you will scarcely find a family that has not had at least one son emigrating from South Africa."

This disturbing observation is perhaps exaggerated, but it found general assent among the company. Canada and Australia were promptly identified as the main destinations of the exodus, and cities such as Vancouver, Calgary and Perth duly noted as places where expatriate South Africans have congregated.

A jocular/accusatory finger was pointed at me: "You Nats drove them away!"

Brushing off the reprimand, I suggested that the cause of this diaspora might rather lie with those fathers who had filled their children with so much liberal-inspired gloomy talk about the future of this country; it was that, more likely, which prodded them to leave.

I added that if we Nats did drive anyone away then it was the coloured teachers and businessmen who have emigrated on a worrisome scale. And of course any such brain drain is to be deplored, especially from a developing South Africa crying out for skilled people.

Frustrations

Reflecting on that conversation, one is struck by the strength of the notion in the minds of those emigrés that Afrikaner hegemony in South Africa is such a permanent thing — short of bloody revolution.

One can understand the frustrations of a coloured elite who had the lid of apartheid clapped on all their aspirations. For them apartheid was a real fact of life, in their time, with little sign of an entrenched Afrikanerdom lifting it. For them, to move made sense.

But the situation of the English has been different. As a group, they have suffered no such blanket discrimination. Over these past 36 years of Afrikaner dominance, their rights as English-speakers have not been touched at all.

And some will point out that during that time they went on to become surely one of the richest communities in the world.

However, there are English and English. The key

phrase in my friend's observation about the emigration of the young was "in the Northern Suburbs of Johannesburg".

In my perception, it is indeed in the main those English-speakers of the upper and intellectual classes from whose homes the children have left their country for good.

Here one must also look back to the high aspirations that politically-minded English South Africans once cherished. Put at its noblest, theirs was a vision of a vast new African domain where the influence of English civilisation would work its magic, first with the resident Afrikaners, later with the blacks (who in those times were regarded as rather unpromising material — except as regards conversion to Christianity).

There was indeed much to be admired in the scope of the vision and the spirit of outgoing imperial zeal — if you were British, or had become persuaded that you were. But therein lay the fatal flaw: the dream was essentially British, not South African.

That vision for South Africa tottered in 1948, and finally crashed in 1953 when it appeared that the Afrikaner counter-vision would long hold sway. The fight in the imperially-minded upper classes ebbed away.

But they and their followers who aspired to their standing were not reconciled to the new.

Rebels

As the British Empire, the original power underpinning this vision, fell apart and the surrogate Commonwealth turned out to be no great shakes, the irreconcilables found a new anchor in the liberal values of the affluent West, which they — and their newspapers — maintained strong intellectual

Yet, however influential at least visibly and volubly such people by no means form a majority of South African English-speakers. There have always been English and Welsh ...

On the one hand there are those irreconcilables, lately gone to intellectually-reasonable Western liberalism.

But there were also the Eastern Cape rebels against the imperial factor frontiersmen representing early stirring of South African nationalism) — the X Merrimans, the old South Africa-firsters, going back to General Portog's days, and subsequently the many English-speakers who long dwelt in the halfway house of the United Party and sincerely believed in English-Afrikaner co-operation — all putting forward as fine a tradition as ever came out of English South Africa.

Patriotism

And then of course there were those less politically-minded English-speakers so easily reconciled

themselves to the new South African course, to say nothing of the immigrants who chose South Africa and took heartily to a new patriotism.

That fine tradition of early English South African nationalism (scarcely remembered today) was first lost in the rush to line up with the initial success of British imperialism. Sadly.

And in later years the demise of the United Party left the folk of halfway house without a home.

Yet that spirit is returning.

The National Party has long railed against "die Engelse", wilfully using an arbitrary brush stroke to define its political enemies. But without the NP quite recognising the change, everyone knows that the sap of a South Africa-based patriotism has been rising among the broad mass of English-speakers.

No longer is it so easily led by the once-influential Irreconcilables. Many English-speakers may read the strident Opposition Press, but they don't necessarily tag along with its ideology.

Others may even talk Prog, vaguely, but they don't necessarily vote that way. Last year's referendum was the proof. When it came to a crunch decision, a new English mainstream voted massively with the Afrikaner mainstream.

What I have recounted is really a story of failed leadership, from a class that long ago put itself forward as the very British leaders of English South Africa and still has its thinking anchored elsewhere.

Commitment

English-speakers were

once a thrusting force in our politics, even determinant at times. They opened minds as well as mines; their influence pervaded public thinking; their language is still our *lingua franca*.

But in affairs of state, though in constitutional theory equal, they lost out.

On a deeper level one asks why Afrikaner hegemony was the ultimate upshot. Not because of any superior Afrikaner virtue, clearly (for such qualities are evenly spread among mankind), but simply, as one sees it now, because Afrikaners all along were committed to South Africa.

The English South African leadership, on the other hand, sold its soul to Britain and has ever since the conquest of 1902 tried to persuade its following (and Afrikaners where it could) that they belonged to something greater than mere South Africa.

This con trick of British power was moreover attempted throughout the then British Empire, to the detriment of Anglo-Saxon peoples. For they too were seduced from the advantage of commitment to their countries of adoption.

But another Anglo-Saxon people, the Americans, cut their ties early and gained an early commitment to their land, unleashing a new creativity.

Now things have changed, and most English South Africans — ignoring a leadership that led them up the wrong alley — have turned to their best commitment.

They put South Africa first.

BASSON EXPLAINS RETURN TO NATIONALISTS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Oct 84 p 34

[Article by Japie Basson]

[Text]

THOUGH I was already a political independent when I left Parliament for the President's Council at the end of 1980, I didn't become a political neutral. I could never be a neutral in relation to parties, politics and policies.

The President's Council was the negotiating table which preceded the new constitution. It formulated the principles on which the new constitution is based, and I put my signature to those principles — to the actual principles, not to those which opposing propagandists try to "write into" it.

I consequently voted a loud "Yes" in last year's referendum. At public meetings, I encouraged others to do the same. And at none of these did I leave any doubt about my applause for the verligte reform programme of the President and his party.

I have now decided to give more formal support to President Botha — and have become a member of the National Party.

Friends

I expected that some friends and critics would once again count the parties I belonged to, and that the main comment would be that I had gone "the full

circle". I take this as one of the many hazards with which public men must live: the superficiality with which their actions are often judged.

I know it makes news when a politician retains his principles and changes his party in the service of those principles.

It is never news when a whole party full of politicians change their policies or principles in the service of their party.

This is not meant to be an exercise in self-explanation, except to say that in the four-and-a-half decades I have so far spent in active politics, my path has been crossed by a variety of leaders, and every one of them had a different approach to policy and principle.

I claim that I remained consistent to my fundamental beliefs and my dominating purpose in politics throughout. And in this I have interesting "friends" in high places.

General Hertzog could write six parties behind his name after a lifetime in politics, both pre-Union and after, and 15 years as Prime Minister of South Africa; General Smuts five; John Vorster started as a Nationalist, became a leader of the Osewabrandwag, joined the Afrikaner Party, stood as an indepen-

dent for Parliament, and later rejoined the National Party.

For most of his political life Sir Winston Churchill had to face the charge that he was a political "tramp", because he started as a Tory, became a Liberal, then a Constitutionalist, and finally a Tory again.

He claimed we live in a world where parties change their views more frequently than politicians change their parties, and that "the only way a man can remain consistent amid changing circumstances, is to change with them, while preserving the same dominating purpose".

This whole question of loyalty to party and to principles was frequently discussed between President Botha and myself when we were young MPs in the caucus of the National Party. He entered Parliament in 1948, I in 1950.

Mr Botha was unquestionably firm on principle, and unwaveringly attached to his party. I saw him oppose the mighty Dr Verwoerd, in whose Cabinet he later served, on a serious matter of principle — as I did myself.

But there was one consideration over which he felt stronger than I did at the time. Having made the National Party his political

home, and having chosen it as his political instrument, he would submit to the leadership and the caucus majority — and continue to nurse and to believe in his principles.

"It is cold outside the party," he used to caution me as a friend.

Mr Botha can rightly claim that he has won the little debate between us on the question of conflict between party and principle.

With exceptional ability he has lived to become party leader, Prime Minister and State President in a row — although I'm sure he'd be willing to admit that he was not without a touch of luck at times.

Part of his ability is his clear understanding of the difference between lasting principle and the day-to-day application of policy.

He has also shown that he is not content only to occupy high position. He has become the most leading reformer in the annals of South African politics.

How many people would really have believed, say, two years ago, that by this year there would be 85 coloured and 45 Indian MPs in Parliament, and several "non-white" Ministers in the Cabinet of South Africa, and that the National Party would be the catalyst to accomplish this?

Just how many people would previously have believed that the National Party would be the one to scrap what was in fact our first apartheid law, passed by the British Parliament in 1909?

I'm referring to the colour bar which was enshrined in our first constitution and its various amendments, namely that only whites could be elected to Parliament.

The new constitution had to come to establish the principle that a "non-white" could become an MP and a Cabinet Minister!

Answers

I believe beyond doubt that the answers to our most central problem, the satisfactory accommodation of the Republic's black minorities, or nationalities, will be found soon enough, and that positive leadership in this respect will once again come from the powers that be. And from the Afrikaner side for that matter.

Our fundamental problem is similar to the nationalities problem prevalent in many countries of Europe and the rest of the world.

Mr Churchill once described India as "no more a political personality than Europe. India is a geographical term. It is no more a united nation than the equator," he said.

Much the same is true of South Africa.

Therefore, any policy based on the concept that the peoples of our country are a "united nation" or could be dreamt into such a "oneness", will continue to fail. Our unity will have to be co-operative and a unity in diversity.

Mistakes stand written in the history of every country's people and every governing class. The Afrikaner has never claimed to be an exception.

But those who believe that as a people, the Afrikaner is unadaptable, narrow and hostile to change in the face of realities, are victims of historical myth and calumny.

CONSERVATIVE BACKLASH BUILDS UP IN SOWETO

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Oct 84 p 21

[Text]

WHILE Soweto is in the grip of student unrest, there are officials in the Soweto Council who — for greed and selfish ambition — are doing things which could plunge the township into labour unrest which will result in loss of life and destruction of amenities worse than anything it has seen yet.

Long before student unrest exploded over Soweto, labour unrest was already simmering.

It is only the fact that most labourers, male and female, employed by the Soweto Council are mature and conservative people that we have so far been spared further tragedy.

Another very important thing about these workers: their courage has kept Soweto's essential services functioning in the teeth of savage efforts by riotous students to disrupt vital amenities.

These hardworking men and women go out on trucks and trailers each day to remove rubbish, repair sabotaged sewerage pipes and drains and sweep streets.

They have to endure insults, beatings and stonings at the hands of schoolchildren.

One woman nearly lost her left eye early in the unrest. A 65-year-old man was seized by three youths, who lacerated his face slowly and deliberately with broken bottles until he was semi-conscious.

These assaults are filling us with cold rage. We cannot understand why these students, who claim to be fighting for black liberation, intimidate and torture their own people.

If the unrest goes on for much longer, South Africa will see a bloody phenomenon ... a headlong clash between the conservative and the radical blacks, which could turn Soweto into another Beirut or Belfast.

The backlash is fast building up, and the United Democratic Front will soon find itself in hot water, as will its friends, Azapo and Cosas.

Already Soweto taximen are angry at the destruction of their vehicles and disruption of their businesses, and already many hostel migrant workers are threatening to retaliate the next time students beat them up when they leave trains and buses.

Conservative black people take a long time to get angry, but when they do their anger outlasts that of the radical intellectuals ... ask any faction fighter.

It is blatantly obvious that no one in authority ever bothered to learn anything from the riots of 1976 — not the men in the Soweto Council nor the people in the Department of Education and Training.

No one seems to care that our country is drifting slowly towards the rocks of no return like a storm-ravaged sailing ship.

The death of a country as great as ours does not come with the suddenness of Armageddon. It comes slowly and insidiously through a long series of seemingly minor events which happen sporadically over years ... until in the end you find it reduced to an angry armed camp

where everyone fights everyone else and no one has the courage left to cry: "Shwele! Let there be peace!"

This is what is going to happen to South Africa, and it will happen as surely as it happened to Iran, the Lebanon and Vietnam.

It will happen to South Africa unless all of us, black and white, stand up and stop the nonsense.

I am sick of living in terror, I am sick of burying murdered friends and cradling wounded fellow-workers with bloody faces.

I want to demand of the new "tricameral" government just what kind of country it expects the new South Africa to be if the larger part of the population — the blacks — is torn apart by violence, official corruption and crime.

The government should know that no matter how militarily powerful a country may be, it cannot survive a class or race upheaval.

I can no longer sit on a fence and watch indifferently as great ugliness happens to those I love; I can no longer bear to see my people in agony through the stupidity and selfishness of politicians. I feel I must do something.

CSO: 3400/162

ECONOMY WORSENS, THREAT OF UNEMPLOYMENT, STARVATION GROWS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Oct 84 p 9

[Article by Carolyn Dempster: "Recession Raises Spectre of Tidal Wave of Jobless"]

[Text] There is a real danger of a tidal wave of unemployment as the recession bites deeper and companies resort to structural rationalisation and retrenchment.

Over the past three months, official unemployment figures have climbed alarmingly and the grim prognosis is that the worst is still to come, with really sharp cutbacks over the next few months and in the New Year.

The number of registered black unemployed recorded by the Department of Manpower has risen dramatically--from 29 602 in June to 30 744 in July. A further 3 370 became unemployed in August when a total of 34 114 were registered.

But this is only a fraction of the total number of retrenched or unemployed workers, many of whom have not registered with the department.

The Figures

The Central Population Survey, conducted by Central Statistical Services in June this year, put the black unemployment figure at just under half a million--5 000 more than in June 1983 when unemployment peaked.

White, coloured and Indian unemployment figures have not shown such a dramatic increase but it is accepted that the first to lose their jobs are the unskilled or contract workers.

Unofficial estimates place the total figure for all population groups at three million unemployed--and rising.

Employers' reactions to the deepening recession have been markedly different from actions taken in 1982 and 1983 when the downturn was expected to level out and the upswing was anticipated in mid-March 1984.

"Companies retrenched heavily but they didn't slash away at their staff component and there certainly wasn't the degree of re-structuring, retrenchment and rationalisation which we are seeing now," said a spokesman for the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu).

It would appear that employers no longer regard the cutbacks as moves to maintain productivity and profit levels but are thinking more in terms of rationalisation in the long-term and survival in the short-term.

The Industrial Council for the Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgical Industry records a drop in the number of jobs from 385 000 in May 1983 to 332 000 in May this year--and from 454 000 in November 1981.

Since August, Mawu has seen the loss of more than 2 000 members through retrenchment--about five percent of the total membership of 34 000--with up to 1 000 more retrenchments threatened in December and January.

In cases where the union has managed to negotiate agreements covering severance pay, workers have at least had some recompense. But the majority face a future of slow starvation in the homelands.

The prospect of a growing army of urban jobless and its impact on the social and political arena can also not be discounted.

Major companies who have already retrenched include Union Carriages, Dorbyl, Defy, Siemens, GEC, Scottish Cables and Lauf Lumenite.

By far the worst hit has been the motor manufacturing industry. Since June most of the major motor manufacturers have resorted to short-time, plant closure and, finally, retrenchments in an attempt to grapple with the economic squeeze.

About 4 500 workers in the motor and components industries have already lost their jobs with a further 5 000 jobs threatened before the year end, according to the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa (Naamsa).

The motor unions are now fighting for their members as never before.

Mr Des East, general secretary for the Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union, said the union had experienced a sharp increase in demands for benefits from all over the country.

Membership had remained stable but this was only because of an active recruitment drive. If rumours of Ford's impending transfer of certain of its operations from Port Elizabeth to Pretoria area were true, about 3 000 union members at three components factories would stand to lose their livelihood, he added.

Another facet of the retrenchments which signifies that the rationalisation currently under way is likely to be permanent is a swing away from employer compliance with the "Last in, first out" principle.

Demanding

According to union spokesmen, employers are increasingly demanding that retrenchments be effected according to performance, so that skilled employees are retained.

Mr Ike van der Watt, general secretary of the South African Boilermakers' Society, said the unions were fighting this. He believed that retrenched workers had a slight chance of getting their jobs back when the upswing came.

His union had suffered a drop in membership from 54 000 to 48 000 in the past three months, he said.

He attributed the sudden sharp cutbacks partly to the "false optimism" which employers had sustained for so long.

"They were waiting for an upturn at the beginning of the year and it didn't materialise. Now there is an over-reaction to the situation," he said.

Mr Reinald Hofmeyr, director of industrial relations for the Barlow Rand group, agreed that there was unlikely to be massive re-employment when the economic situation improved thousands would remain jobless.

Cutbacks in State spending and the shelving or postponement of massive construction projects are also taking their toll.

A spokesman for the Electricity Supply Commission (Escom) said negotiations were under way to postpone construction of the multi-million-rand Majuba power station by two years.

A spokesman for Steinhilber, one of the key contractors involved in the negotiations, said that up to 10 000 jobs could be lost if the entire project were postponed. A definite decision will not be made until November 7.

While the retrenchments have continued apace, employers have learned, through industrial action and the Industrial Court that the issue needs to be handled with kid gloves.

From experience gained in the past few years, unions have learned to negotiate settlements including severance pay benefits.

But a judgement handed down by the Industrial Court recently holds an ominous note for migrant labourers. In terms of the Screenex judgment, failure to renew a migrant worker's contract does not constitute retrenchment.

Unions fear that many employers are now waiting for the end of the year and the expiry of contracts to get rid of hundreds of employees who they can no longer sustain economically.

METHODIST CHURCH LEADER DEPLORES ESCALATING VIOLENCE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Oct 84 p 20

[Article by Rev Peter Storey: "There's no Peace in Times of Injustice"]

[Text]

IN WAR, violence is glamorised, people are dehumanised, truth becomes propaganda, morality is destroyed and reconciliation is impossible.

In war, political flexibility is surrendered and options are reduced to a simplistic and absurd formula of "winning or losing" — as if there can be any winners in this most destructive of human follies.

War is always the ultimate despair, an admission of failure in human relationships.

Alan Walker has rightly said: "War is the sin of the people brought into focus."

It is part of our repentance to say that we have brought war upon ourselves.

I quote my father 27 years ago: "To hope for peace when people lack justice, equality of opportunity and recognition of human worth, is worse than wishful thinking — it is spiritual disease and deception."

There is no time to recite the many prophecies like his that we ignored; they are coming to tragic fruition in the Namibian bush and in escalating urban terrorism while our townships are beginning to take on the semblance of battlefields patrolled by police and army units.

And when the participants of the conflict are men born of the same soil and reared under the same sky, the tragedy is complete.

To those who believe that military might can repress the

aspirations of a subject people, I say: in the long-term you hope is vain, your war un-winnable.

To those who believe that only war will bring the change they want, I say: the instrument you are using will bring more suffering upon this land than it has ever known, and you will inherit ashes.

Let us heed the twin lessons of Zimbabwe, where that war killed 28 000 people, maimed 275 000 and left one million homeless — all in a struggle, mind you, that would be dwarfed by any similar conflict in South Africa.

The first lesson is that if freedom is not shared it will be taken by force.

The second is that freedom taken by force is not freedom for long. In Africa war always leaves a legacy of anarchy or tyranny.

Words like repentance and love do not sit easily with politicians, so let me try to transpose these concepts into the language of real politik. Let me also draw on insight gained in talking with decision-makers and involved people overseas as well as here.

First some hard realities: no other Government is going to supplant our present rulers in the foreseeable future.

The West recognises this and, though their moral repugnance for apartheid is increasing, there is lit-

tle to comfort them in the other violations of human rights in Africa.

They will not connive in seeking the collapse of the only economy capable of feeding the sub-continent; neither will they, who are far more vulnerable than communist dictatorships, aid anything that resembles terrorism.

Eastern bloc countries are happy to be cast in the role of liberators and move swiftly to support the armed struggle because they, unlike the West, have nothing to lose in the collapse of this region, and everything to gain.

The only surplus commodity they have to export is weaponry, so for the cost of some obsolete arms and ammunition, they gain the image they want.

It is naive to expect a sincere commitment to liberation from states whose own people are unfree.

Now let me introduce into this impasse a prophetic word by Percy Qoboza, once editor of The World newspaper. He said: "If there is a blood-bath in South Africa, at the end of it all what we will have is exactly what we have now — a minority of Whites and a majority of Blacks having to sit down and work out how to live together."

If Mr Qoboza is right — and he is right — then a failure to urgently explore every avenue of negotiation now is criminal.

How Government Ideology Has Failed

THOSE who govern us are no longer the confident architects who once so arrogantly set us on the apartheid path.

Their paradox is that, at a time when they have never been so secure in power, they have never been less sure of themselves.

In a way, they are the prisoners of their own achievements.

So effectively have they cut themselves off from those they rule — those who alone can aid them — they are unable to hear the counsels of concerned, committed people who long only for peace and justice.

This is why those things they call "reforms" achieve so little: each bears the hereditary trait of its predecessor.

The new constitution, opposed by the Methodist Church for this very reason, is not very long for this world, because it is not a "new dispensation" at all.

If at best it was designed to meet the aspirations of some of the dispossessed, they have delivered their verdict: 80 percent of those very people refuse to buy into it, and its birth has been marked not by celebration but by an epidemic of violence.

So we have a Government increasingly trapped by the narrow parameters of their own ideology, and like all despairing people they take refuge in tending to do the familiar things they know best — re-

moving, arresting, detaining, tear-gassing and sjambokking, always haunted by the knowledge that no nation can be defended indefinitely against its own people.

Reality as perceived by most of the privileged in our land bears little relationship to the truth of what is being experienced by the dispossessed.

We are the victims of a massive deception — of which the SABC is the willing instrument and censorship the servant.

It was in another country that my wife wept as we watched (on TV) police brutality such as we have never seen before.

She wept because the place where it was happening was South Africa.

How the Liberation Movements Have Failed

WITHIN South Africa, apartheid has done its work in dividing its opponents, tempting some with the rewards of collaboration, luring others with a new tribalism, cultivating the worst kinds of jealousy among leaders willing to work in the system, and ruthlessly punishing any who refuse to do so.

The present unrest is dangerous because, unlike other breaks, it has no leaders; what we are witnessing is the rage of a despairing people.

And outside our borders the liberation movements are equally bound by narrowing options.

For more than half a century they placed their faith in patient pleading with an almost religious belief

that the rightness of their cause would be sufficient to breach the fortress of white intransigence.

The events of 1976 have added to the thousands of exiles who see their choice of starkly simple terms.

There are only two ways of winning a country — on the one hand, a gun in their hand, or on the other, a commitment to

the ground of non-violence. The first has been surrendered and the second is to show after 25 years.

Perhaps its most significant consequence is that together with the resistance by SWAPO in Namibia, it has added to the South African

equation the new dynamic of militarism and has given those in power a propaganda weapon which is being used with devastating effect in white South Africa.

The dilemma of the liberation movements is that, having embraced the violent struggle, they must continually escalate their attacks or lose their credibility.

And in doing this they run the risk that sympathy with their cause will be outweighed by a growing revulsion at their methods.

If part of our despair is that people simply don't believe there is an answer for South Africa, our task is to live in a way that they see a working model or a visual aid of a different future.

ASSOCOM ADVOCATES GOVERNMENT CUTBACKS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 28 Oct 84 pp 1, 3

[Article by David Carte]

[Text] Fire superfluous public servants.

This was the message from Assocom's 82nd congress in Maritzburg this week.

Most of the 700 delegates to the conference are employers. They are resentful that the public sector has become bigger and richer while company and personal taxes have soared, companies have gone to the wall and thousands of workers have been laid off in the private sector.

Government numbers have risen by 80 000 to 388 000 since Mr P W Botha undertook to trim them. Growth in numbers has been 4,5% a year--double the population growth rate.

The Government pay bill last year rose 28% to R2 117-million, not including housing and other allowances.

Taxes Soar

Effective personal and company tax rates have soared by more than 50% in the past two years and turnover, employee and investment taxes are planned.

Spending on salaries is the main reason the Government's current spending exceeds its income and the State has been borrowing to meet its current commitments.

Philip Krawitz, president of the Cape Town chamber, who led the attack on the fattened public service, said: "We're not against competitive salaries to attract top calibre people. We are against the civil service offering sheltered employment.

"Mr P W Botha is strong enough to put his career on the line over reform. I don't believe he will lose power if a few thousand civil servants lose their protected status.

"Nobody likes to tell staff that small increases or no increases will be the order of the day. Nobody likes to look an employee in the face and tell him he does not have a job. The private sector cannot be expected to make the sacrifices alone.

"Anyone knows that when retrenchment occurs those employees left behind work for all they are worth. Why should government be exempted from the tragic consequences of bungled financial discipline?

"The Government must assess its staff needs according to the same criteria as the private sector and if it is necessary to retrench staff, so be it."

The outgoing president of Assocom, Bill Yeowart, called for a "more compact and streamlined public service".

He said there should be better ways of measuring State employees' performance, as well as manpower needs. He also called for privatisation of certain State services to improve efficiency.

Strong Calls

There were strong calls for disclosure of government pay packets, including tax-free housing subsidies and other allowances. One speaker said "R45 000 in the public service is equivalent to R100 000 in the private sector".

Assocom stopped short of asking for large-scale dismissals, but in demanding lower consumption spending by the Government, was effectively demanding pruning shears for the public service.

Assocom's chief executive, Raymond Parsons, said: "The Government must cut current spending, which exceeds its income. How it does it, is its affair. It is not for us to prescribe the detail."

Mr Parsons said organised commerce was concerned that the new tricameral parliament would breed an even bigger and more expensive bureaucracy.

"We need a sign that this won't happen," he said.

Teaching

Speaker after speaker deplored excessive Government participation in the economy, excessive spending and "the sheltered public service". Government consumed 17% of all goods and services in the economy in 1976. Now it was consuming 27%.

Joop de Loor, Director-General, Finance, said 70% of State jobs were "developmental", to do with teaching and general development, 20% were to do with security and only 10% were regulatory.

Dr de Loor said developmental and security manpower could not be trimmed easily, so scope for reducing numbers was limited. Excessive government cut-backs, he warned, would "kill what little life there is left in the economy".

Attrition

The Minister of Finance, Barend du Plessis, has told Business Times that there will be no large scale layoffs, but attrition will be allowed to take its course. Non-essential services will be ended.

A spokesman for the Department of Administration said there had been no large-scale retrenchments of public servants for years, but provision existed in the Public Service Act for public servants to be laid off.

A furious Brian Kantor said: "It's a scandal that pay rises were given last year, not according to merit but according to qualifications."

Professor Kantor, of the University of Cape Town, said the Government would have to stop extending "patronage in the form of jobs" to appeal to English-speaking voters, who placed a high priority on economic efficiency.

Fred du Plessis, chairman of Sanlam, said he went along with concern over the public-sector wage bill and deplored the timing of last year's big pay increases.

Dr du Plessis said SA was short of skilled people and large-scale dismissals would be unwise in the long term. But the public service should make sure the type of work it was doing was strictly necessary.

--Motions passed included: controlling Government spending, getting business involved in population control, improving exports, reviewing national transport, reappraising the tax system, enhancing productivity, boosting tourism and small business and improving local government.

CSO: 3400/162

PLATINUM BY-PRODUCTS BUOY METAL MARKET

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 28 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Neil Behrmann]

[Text] Surging by-product metal prices, notable rhodium, will boost the coffers of Rustenburg, Impala and Western Platinum.

In the past year the price of rhodium has jumped from \$350 to \$800 an ounce. Another platinum by-product, ruthenium, has soared from \$40 to \$135 an ounce.

Revenue

South African platinum output is about 2-million oz compared with 1,75-million oz in 1983. Dealers estimate that rhodium production is about 110 000 oz and ruthenium 200 000 oz.

Analysts estimate that revenue from these metals could raise the mines' turnover by millions of rands. Rustenburg's turnover in the past financial year was R807-million (\$450-million). Impala did not disclose sales figures.

The platinum mines also produce 5000 oz of osmium, the price of which rose from \$150 to \$1 000 before falling to \$900 this year.

Rhodium began rising when the Japanese and Americans became large buyers early in the year. Rhodium is used in motor catalysts to reduce exhaust pollution.

A fire at Johnson Matthey's platinum refinery in Royston, England, caused further price increases from April onwards.

An Englehard refinery was damaged by fire a few days ago and free-market prices of rhodium rose by \$100. Johnson Matthey, Rustenburg's agent, raised its official selling price to \$800.

Dealers say the market is tight. Although speculators helped to lift the price of rhodium and ruthenium, consumption of both metals is firmly based. Ruthenium is used in containers for nuclear waste and in the electronics industry.

Dealers say there is solid demand for platinum and palladium. Platinum at \$227 is trading at a discount to gold and palladium is about \$140.

Traders say holders of platinum stocks are leasing the metal to buyers at a rate of interest.

This indicates that buyers are short of true stocks. If demand for platinum increases suddenly they could be caught short and the price could rise sharply.

Credit Suisse estimates that world platinum production rose from 2,25-million oz to 2,4-million oz this year.

CSO: 3400/162

MORE COMPANIES HIT BY RECESSION, BANKRUPTCY

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 28 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Alec Hogg]

[Text] Companies are experiencing what could be the worst recession since the Second World War and bankruptcies approaching 1976 proportions are looming.

Profit prospects are the worst in many years. Factors like large foreign-currency losses and excessive stocks which have to be financed at record interest rates seem certain to drive some large companies to the wall in the next 1] months. So far only small to medium concerns have failed.

Both inflation rampant and skilled labour still in short supply, economists predict that higher salary bills will put further pressure on large companies' profitability.

Tourism

According to an analysis of economic prospects for 1985 released this week, only those companies concentrating on inbound tourism, those which benefit from spending on consumables by the Government and to a lesser extent the services sector will escape an increased squeeze on profit next year.

The Bureau of Economic Research's annual Prospects publication, which this year was compiled with the co-operation of Standard Bank, predicts that only higher Government spending will stop domestic business conditions from deteriorating again next year--the third time since 1982.

Hardest Hit

Standard's economic chief, Andre Hamersma, says: "Our forecast probably errs on the optimistic side."

The BER's Attie de Vries says: "We see the downturn deepening until at least April next year, and then only moving sideways until October at the earliest."

Mr de Vries predicts that the hardest hit will be wholesalers and retailers which supply non-essential goods and companies involved in fixed investment.

Summonses

"The demand for furniture, white goods, cars, TV sets, videos, jewellery, clothing, footwear and household textiles will probably decline particularly sharply.

"The investment in residential buildings will go back to the 1979 level. We expect the level of activity in the civil engineering sector to fall back to 1972 levels."

Bankruptcy prospects were approaching crisis proportions in July and since the August austerity measures the position has deteriorated sharply.

Central Statistical Services says that in July the number of summonses issued for debt was 12% higher with the amount involved nearly 50% more than in the same time last year.

Kreditinform's marketing director, Rob Campbell, says: "An even more middle-sized and large companies are coming under increasing pressure and suddenly do not look as financially stable as they should be."

Survival

Nedbank's chief executive, Rob Abrahamsen, says: "It stands to reason that there are problems in a downturn. Since the austerity measures were introduced in August, the threat of bankruptcies has increased.

"Some companies' turnover is down by 30% to 40% because of the drop in demand for goods. They also have to cope with higher taxes and record interest rates. It is difficult to survive under these conditions.

"Nedbank's bad-debt experience is still only about 10% higher than this time last year, but the economy has deteriorated so much that the figure could rise."

CSO: 3400/162

STATE OF GOVERNMENT'S FISCAL AFFAIRS 'WORRYING'

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 28 Oct 84 p 9

[Text] High long-term interest rates and the rapid growth in Government borrowing are increasing the State's interest-rate bill at an alarming pace. In 1983 interest paid was R3 200-million, which was R900-million, or 40%, up on 1982.

In the March Budget, the politicians did not want to upset anybody and conservatively estimated a 1984 interest bill of R3 500-million. Reality is different--R4 500-million, R1.300-million more and also 40% up on 1983.

That is not the only cause for concern. Subsidies are another murky item. These increased by no less than 60% in 1983 from R1 200-million to nearly R2 000-million. The food and transport subsidies alone amount to \$700-million. A sizeable increase this year and next is more than likely.

The Government's fiscal affairs are in a truly worrying condition.

Firstly, spending cuts are mere delays. Instead of cutting operating expenses, the State is postponing capital expenditure and describing the action as a cutback.

A substantial backlog of capital spending is building up and is likely to be unleashed at a future date. But the size and profligacy of State spending remains unscathed.

Secondly, operating (current) expenses are being partially funded out of long-term loans. This makes a future generation of taxpayers responsible for the current salaries of public servants, which is daft.

Current expenses should be met out of the current tax revenue. The user should pay for the services he enjoys and not pass the bill for interest and principal on.

Such misplaced long-term financing amounted to R850-million in 1983, but it is now running at an annual rate of R2 000-million. It indicates by how much

spending will have to be cut, or alternatively taxes be increased, as a minimum requirement to get back to a health financial structure.

Long-term borrowing should go only to long-term infrastructural investment. To use it for anything else is shortsighted as it will simply build up the burden for future generations, an intractable problem faced in many Western European nations today.

CSO: 3400/162

GOLD INDUSTRY TO BENEFIT FROM TECHNOLOGICAL BREAKTHROUGHS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 28 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by John Popper]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA'S gold mining industry is on the verge of technological breakthroughs which could save it billions of rands in the next decade.

The positive spinoff for the country's economy will be far-reaching, going a long way towards restoring prosperity to a nation currently in the grip of a crippling recession.

Most revolutionary aspect of the pending innovations is the use of low-cost hydraulic power as a substitute for costly and wasteful electrically-generated compressed air.

The widespread use of water power is to be integrated with a series of related advances aimed at cooling underground air and controlling rock pressures, and will not require a significant increase in water used in the mines.

The brilliance of the scheme lies in its simplicity. The mines offer the perfect application for hydro power because of the water pressures that can be generated owing to the great depths.

They will be harnessing this power by constructing a

network of columns through which the water will be channelled.

Not only will the hydro revolution slash working costs; it will also:

- Improve working conditions underground.

- Breathe new life into some marginal mines.

- Extend the lives of some older mines.

- Enhance the prospect of establishing new mines.

- Render the expansion of existing mines more viable.

Professor Miklos Salamon, research adviser to the Chamber of Mines, says that after years of research, the industry is now on the threshold of radical, interrelated solutions to the twin problems of heat and rock pressure on the one hand and costs on the other.

According to Professor Salamon: "Eight years ago the Chamber decided to design a rock-drill driven by a water/oil emulsion under high pressure.

"The hydraulic rock-drill consumes one tenth of the energy of the compressed-air drill and also operates much

faster."

A full-scale production trial was started at West Driefontein in May 1983. More than 110 000 holes were drilled with average rock penetration at an unprecedented rate of over half a metre per minute. This level of performance makes possible a meaningful reduction in the number of drill crews needed to drill a face in the available time.

The water fed to the hydraulic drills is chilled to under 10 degrees centigrade, so that the machines help to cool the workings. The same chilled water is sprayed for dust suppression and pressure cleaning of working faces.

Prof Salamon points out that the average gold mine produces 100 000 tons of ore per month and since about one ton of water is required per ton of rock mined, the power produced from gravity will be enormous.

A pilot hydro-power system is presently being installed at Kloof and design of a full-scale plant is under way.

CSO: 3400/162

GOVERNMENT'S JOBS POLICY COSTS COUNTRY BILLIONS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 28 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Malcolm Fothergill]

[Text]

PRETORIA'S policy of discouraging employment creation is costing the country billions of rands.

The Government is deliberately keeping up the price of industrial land in the metropolitan areas and discouraging the creation of new jobs, claim three researchers from the University of the Witwatersrand.

They say the reason is the Government's commitment to apartheid.

The researchers — Dr R Tomlinson of the Wits department of town and regional planning, Mr M Addleson of the Graduate School of Business Administration and Mr F Pretorius of the department of quantity surveying — say the purpose of the Government's industrial decentralisation policies is to increase the proportion of black workers who can live in the homelands.

"The Government has argued that the social costs of more rapid urbanisation exceed the private benefits to recent migrants, and hence that a decentralisation policy is desirable.

"But the literature, as illustrated by World Bank reports, rejects such a position.

"Another popular view is that the rural poor are better off than the urban poor, but this is definitely not the case.

"The Government, via frequent public comment and also via official documents, has also claimed that the cities are becoming 'too large'.

"Here too the literature is sceptical, and the claim was refuted more than a decade ago."

The researchers say the Environment Planning Amendment Act of 1977 is being used to limit the supply of industrial land in the metropolitan areas, to drive up the price of such land and thus to cause industrialists to seek land elsewhere.

"An indication of the effects of the policy as regards the price of industrial land is the fact that industrial land in Atlanta, Georgia, a city which has a similar industrial structure and size to Johannesburg, apparently costs one tenth that of Johannesburg."

Hundreds of thousands of jobs have been lost because of Government action, the researchers say.

"In 1969, for example, the Minister of Labour claimed that through controls on the zoning of industrial land and restrictions on the use of that land, the creation of a further 220 000 jobs was foregone.

"...The Government has chosen to actively discourage employment creation in a country with high levels of unemployment."

The cost to the country runs into billions of rands, the researchers say.

As one researcher pointed out last year, the loss by the Transport Services in 1983 of R750 million was caused largely by the subsidised transport of black labour from uneconomic residential sites.

Decentralisation Board spending cost South Africa R13,19 million in 1975 and increased steadily to R110,9 million in 1982/83 and R162,2 million in 1983/84.

"The bill... is exorbitant.

"The duplication of bureaucracies such as in the north-eastern Transvaal — Venda, Lebowa, Gazankulu, KaNgwane, the provincial administrations — and the retention of the black population in the rural areas creates a need for aid (that is) rapidly growing, and currently exceeding R2 billion a year."

The new relationship between Government and capital "reflects the Prime Minister's shift in constituencies, most obviously away from the Afrikaner right wing.

"But it also appears to represent private sector involvement in and commitment to the new forms of implementing apartheid.

"...The private sector is no longer supporting a liberal facade, one distant from the politics of apartheid. It is immersed in it."

CONSERVATIVE PARTY PLANS STRATEGY FOR EARLY ELECTION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Oct 84 p 7

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

KIMBERLEY — When the Conservative Party's annual national congress closed in Kimberley at the weekend the word went out to the party faithful that they should prepare at every level for a general election that might come much sooner than is generally believed.

Several executive members said privately that the party believed the National Party Government would not be able to hold the triracial parliament together for more than two years.

Some talked of expected defections from the ranks of government MPs, others said that Indian and coloured demands on the system would make Parliament so unworkable that the NP would have to seek a new mandate.

However valid these claims may be, the CP clearly believes it has a good chance of taking over the government, if not next year then anyway by 1986.

Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht told the congress that all that was needed to take power was to win 84 seats.

In discussions with senior party officials it became clear that a strategy to concentrate

all the party's resources in just 90 of the country's 166 white parliamentary constituencies, six more than the magic number needed to wrest power from the Nats, was already being implemented.

Of the 90 constituencies picked for special attention, the Conservatives believe that 62, most in the Transvaal, are within easy reach.

The other 28 are apparently concentrated in the Cape and the party has singled these out for a different category of treatment.

"Our problem is that we do not have the support of the media so the only way we can convey our message is to blitz our target constituencies with public and house meetings," said an MP.

These public meetings apparently involve all of the party's 18 MPs plus one or two other prominent personalities such as Dr Connie Mulder.

The MP estimated that, in this way, about 25 000 members of the public were being reached every month.

"We have had to work hard to counter the image we have

been given by the media — that we are ruthless, uncouth, far-right extremists," the MP said.

"But we are getting good results and, from being mainly a Transvaal party, we are starting to get off the ground in the other provinces."

The party's lack of media support and what it said was biased reporting of its activities were probably the major points of discussion at the congress.

Dr Treurnicht said it was a political miracle that the CP had been able to attract such wide support when the country's entire media were against it.

He urged delegates to try to rectify the problem by helping attain the party's goal of raising R1 million to convert the CP newspaper, *Die Patriot*, from a monthly to a weekly newspaper.

Mr SP Barnard, MP for Langlaagte, who has taken charge of the publishing and distribution of *Die Patriot*, revealed that, in a bid to increase the paper's subscriptions from 20 000 to more than 50 000, he was sending more than 10 000 letters a month to people who were known to have voted

"No" in last year's referendum.

The plan to make *Die Patriot* a major national conservative publication clearly fired the imagination of the congress and delegates pledged large sums towards the R1 million trust fund.

Dr Treurnicht hinted that an anonymous supporter had promised to donate R100 000; a delegate promptly donated a R23 000 printing press.

The Government was flayed for what was described as the betrayal of its own people by opening Parliament and the Cabinet to other races.

It also came under fire for a long list of bungles, for ruining the economy and for bringing about a low point in South Africa's democratic freedom.

Like the congresses of South Africa's other white right-wing party, the Herstigte Nasionale Party, the proceedings at Kimberley dealt extensively with resolutions calling for strict partition of the races, a return to orthodox separate development and apartheid.

But, unlike the HNP events, this CP congress had an undercurrent of enthusiasm, hope and expectation that the party was on the verge of a major breakthrough.

CSO: 3400/162

SENTRACHEM FALLS VICTIM TO TROUBLED ECONOMY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Oct 84 p 17

[Article by Michael Menof]

[Text]

One cannot fault the Sentrachem Group when it comes to quality reporting. The group is never fearful of giving an accurate account of its activities.

True to form, the 1984 report did just this even if the numbers were not that impressive.

Turnover increased from R700 million in 1983 to R724 million in 1984, and that is where the good news ended.

For the rest it was downhill. Profit before tax decreased from R74,3 million to R22 million. Earnings declined from R52,9 million to R19,1 million, with earnings per share down from 59,1c to 21,4c. The net asset value per share is marginally down from R4,34c to R4,28c.

Just what went wrong with a group of Sentrachem's size and how does it find itself in this predicament?

The 10-year review gave the first clue. Net debt has shot up from a modest R22 million in 1975 and now stands at R456 million, up 20 percent on the past year, even more startling as during the year a major division was sold, releasing some R60 million into the cash flow.

STRATEGIC PLANT

Earnings per share during the past 10 years had never fallen below 30c yet in 1984 a new low

of 21,4c was recorded.

Chairman Mr C J F Human said in his report last year a decline was expected. But it was difficult to predict interest rates would soar to such high levels or the rand would fall so dramatically. Also, the heavens have not been kind to farmers.

The earnings decline is due to three major factors:

- The strategic Afprene Newcastle rubber factory was fully commissioned in March 1984. Substantial losses resulted from this investment. The interim results mentioned a figure of 21c reduction in earnings but the annual report was silent. The state also subsidised such losses by R10 million.

- The severe decline in the rand has resulted in exchange losses of R36,2 million.

- Finance charges for 1984 amounted to R90,9 million compared with R36,8 million in 1983 — a staggering R54,1 million difference.

The unprofitable Coalplex 40 percent joint venture with AECl was sold on January 1 1984, releasing R60 million into the cash flow. The loss on sale was only R1,95 million.

With such a poor 1984 what are the prospects for 1985?

- A difficult year is forecast.

- The loss in Afprene will peak during the year, but again the report is ominously silent on

amounts. Hopefully the state will continue to subsidise losses.

- If the maize industry enjoys good rainfalls the agricultural products will benefit.

- Group earnings will stabilise to form a base to grow in the future. A substantial cash flow is expected by June 30 1985, averting cash flow problems in the foreseeable future.

MD Mr DJ Marlow's report dealt with the past year's results and prospects in the agricultural, plastics, industrial chemicals, rubber, mining chemicals and foodstuffs, but no numbers or comparatives were stated.

The directors report the proportions of profits, before net finance charges and taxation attributable to the various classes of business of the group made for useful comparisons.

The rubber activities swung around by R12 million to a loss and finance charges increased by R54 million explaining at least R66 million of the reduction in earnings.

The report said that the deterioration in the rand/dollar rate after June 30 1984 had resulted in a supplementary pre-tax provision for exchange losses of R15,5 million on the basis that the R1 + 0,65 US cents.

Where the additional

		1983		1984
	%	Amount 000s	%	Amount 000s
Agriculture	36	R33 491	39	R31 010
Industrial Chemicals.....	27	25 118	28	22 263
Plastics	19	16 745	28	22 263
Foodstuffs	9	8 373	8	6 361
Rubber	7	6 512	(7)	(5 566)
Mining Chemicals.....	3	2 791	4	3 180
	100	R93 030	100	R79 511
Add income from investments and other sources.....		18 115		33 402
		111 145		112 913
Less finance charges paid.....		36 789		90 909
Net income before tax		R74 356		R22 004

R15,5 million was written off is not clear. During the year ended June 30 1984 R36,2 million was provided.

At June 1984 working capital ratios are sound with R150 million cash in the bank and shareholders equity and preference capital at R433,4 million.

What is going wrong with Sen-

trachem is clear from the report.

The net debt position has spiralled since the modest R71,5 million in 1981 to R456 million at June 30 1984.

With interest rates at unprecedented high levels, substantial foreign exchange exposure, the drought and losses from the Afprene plant, it is gratifying to find the group very much alive.

These factors are prevalent in most groups today. But no stars can be awarded for financial planning, even though it provided for foreign losses in full. The high costs of the Afprene plant were not fully budgeted for.

Patience is needed. The foundation is well laid for recovery — if the economy can motivate itself.

CSO: 3400/162

NUMBER OF DETAINEES INCREASES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Oct 84 p 12

[Article by Jo-Anne Collinge]

[Text]

The number of people in detention in September swelled to about 10 times the number in Security Police hands just three months earlier, according to calculations based on detainee group figures and police statements.

And the 10-month tally of known detentions in South Africa and its 10 homelands in 1984 has exceeded 800.

The figure already outstrips the total for each of the past three years by a margin of hundreds.

● At the end of August the Johannesburg Detainees' Parents Support Committee accounted for 122 current detainees.

Already this was nearly a four-fold multiplication of the June figure of 34.

It included 18 leaders of the anti-election campaign taken into preventive detention under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act.

● In September the Cape Detention Action Committee noted in its list the detention of 200 male students at the University of the Transkei, which pushed the

number in the cells up to 332. The students were detained for over two weeks before being brought to court and charged, at which point they ceased to be detainees.

● During September the upsurge in section 29 detentions began and by the end of October 33 of these had been confirmed in the Reef and Vaal areas in the last three weeks.

In August the Detainees' Parents Support Committee calculated the total number of detentions for the year at 572, which already exceeded the tallies of 264 for 1982 and 453 for 1983.

The known detentions of the last two months push the figure to over the 800 mark, which is likely to rise.

It was against this background that about 60 representatives of detainees' support committees across South Africa held their third annual conference this week.

Resolutions adopted by the conference related to:

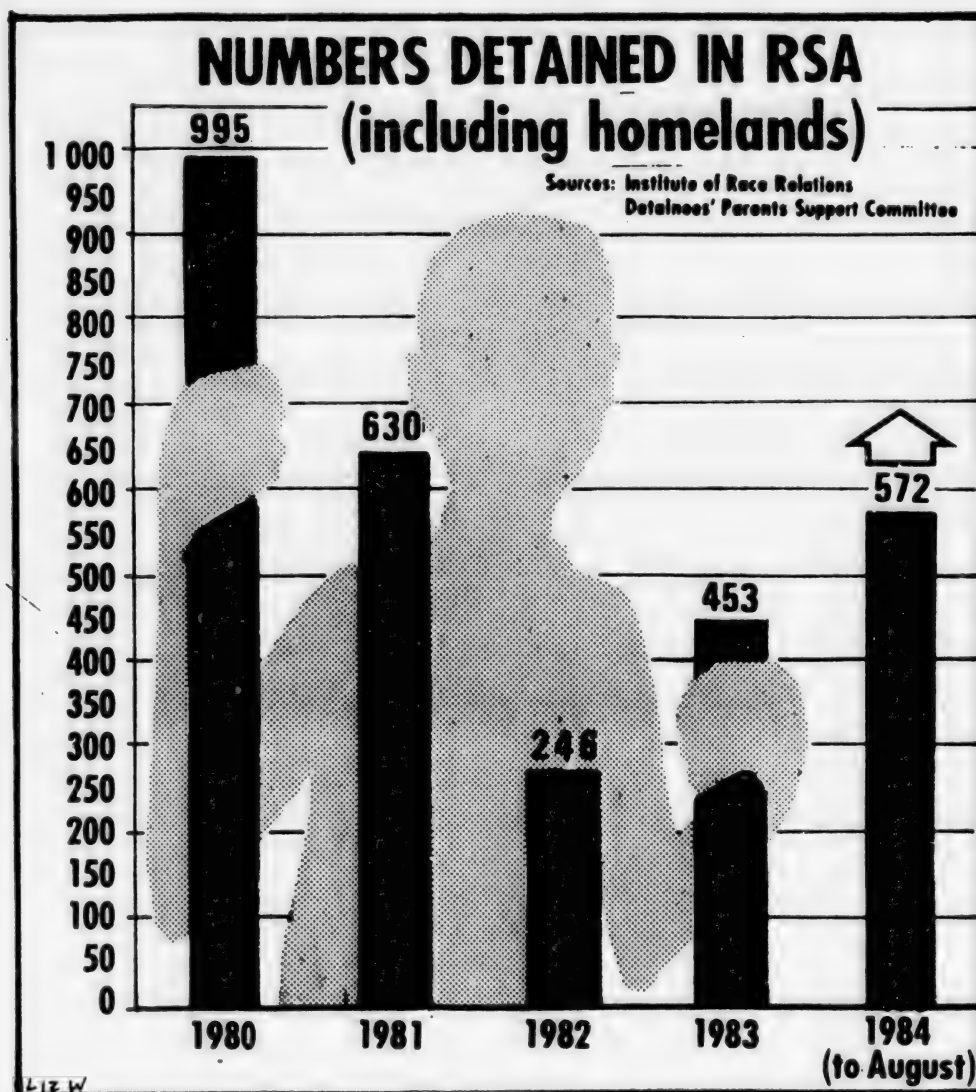
● The use of security measures to criminalise democratic activity:

The conference observed that a massive increase in State repression, including hundreds of detentions this year, and other forms of repression and harassment had been the answer to opposition to the new constitution.

It referred particularly to the bannings of leaders of the United Democratic Front and media attacks against the front; the violent and provocative use of police in township protest over education, rents and democratic rights; and the widespread use of emergency regulations to intimidate opponents of Bantustan governments.

Affirming a belief that people would organise for their rights despite repression, the conference restated its commitment to fight detention and other forms of repression ... and again called for the abolition of security laws.

● The secrecy that surrounds detentions:



The conference noted that the policy of secrecy created conditions where people could simply disappear after detention.

It highlighted the case of Transkei detainee Mr Gwaza Twalo.

A Red Cross inquiry to the South African Police revealed that Mr Twalo had been held in terms of section 6 of the Terrorism Act between January and May 1980. It is presumed that he was released.

But four-and-a-half years later he has not been seen by any member of his family.

The conference resolved: "Until all security legislation is

scrapped, safeguards should be introduced.

"When a person is detained the next of kin should be informed immediately and when a detainee is released, he should be handed over to the next of kin in the presence of a lawyer or priest of the family's choice, who should sign a release form."

It also called on the international community to prevent any secret handover of refugees to South Africa.

● Preventive detention and the Durban Six:

The conference described Section 28 of the Internal Security Act as especially odious as it makes the Minister of Law and Order the policeman, the judge and the jailer.

This is the section recently used to silence members of the United Democratic Front and its affiliates, plus members of the Black Consciousness grouping.

The conference saluted the Durban Six who occupied the British Consulate, stating: "It is our belief that they interfered with the course of repression in South Africa, not with that of justice (as Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha had argued)."

● Denial of access to detainees:

The conference noted: "A number of parents of detainees have not seen their children for up to five months.

"They do not know where they are or even whether they are alive."

VAAL TRIANGLE MOST EXPENSIVE FOR BLACKS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Oct 84 p 2M

[Article by Carolyn Dempster]

[Text]

The Vaal Triangle, which has been plagued by violent unrest in recent months, is the most expensive urban area for black families in South Africa.

This finding is contained in the latest biannual Household Subsistence Level (HSL) survey published by the University of Port Elizabeth's Institute for Planning Research.

In the September survey of 22 major urban centres, the institute found that it cost a black family of six R330,25 a month to live in the Vaal Triangle.

The next most expensive urban centres are Johannesburg at R327,11 a month, and Pretoria where it costs such a family R316,82 a month

to live.

The HSL is calculated on essentials: food, rent, transport, fuel and lighting.

In another shocking finding, the survey revealed that in spite of the seven percent cut in General Sales Tax on basic food items in July, food costs have risen by a phenomenal 14 percent for black families.

Increasing food prices affected the black ration scale more than the coloured ration scale, the survey found, indicating that the cost of basic foods such as maize meal increased more than other items.

"This raises the question as to how the benefit of the GST-free items was passed on to the consumer," says Professor J F Potgieter, director of the institute.

Overall, the HSL in the

five major urban centres — Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth — has risen by 8,3 percent for black households in the six months of March to September this year.

If the rate of inflation continues its current trend, the average HSL for a black household is expected to reach R337 a month by September 1985.

Commenting on the general survey trends, Professor Potgieter says the increases were higher than expected and the HSLs in Port Elizabeth, Kimberley, Pretoria and Uitenhage rose by more than 10 percent each.

Over the last year the pattern for coloured households surveyed has shown a slower increase, more in line with the Consumer Price Index of 11,8 percent.

TRANSVAAL TO GET TOLL ROAD IN 2 YEARS

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 28 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Tony van der Watt]

[Text] Transvaal's first toll road, to bypass Warmbaths and Nylstroom on the Great North Road, will be in use within two years.

The R42, 7-million, 33km by pass will link the present northern end of the freeway near Warmbaths to a point known as Middlefontein, on the existing national road about 15 km north of Nylstroom.

The southern 19 km of the toll road, up to the intersection of the Nylstroom-Marble Hall road, will be a double-carriage freeway. The northern 14km will be a single-carriageway road, but engineered to considerably higher standards than the existing road.

The bypass will cut the distance motorists now have to travel over the stretch by 21km, and avert the need to pass through two towns and hilly country between them.

The time saved will be 15 minutes for a car and 22 minutes for a heavy vehicle.

The proposed tolls are R1,20 for a light vehicle, R3 for a two-axle truck, R7 for a 3-axle truck and R10 for bigger vehicles.

The Department of Transport estimates the saving for an ordinary car, compared with running costs on the existing route, would be R4,10 and R24 for a 25-ton truck, including fuel, oil, tyres and maintenance.

Stopped

The existing freeway stopped short of Warmbaths when the government ran out of money for its further construction some years ago. Under present economic circumstances a toll from motorists is seen as the only way of paying for the bypass.

The cost of collecting the toll is given as 35% of the estimated money to be gathered. The percentage includes operating and capital costs.

The gross revenue in the first year of operation is estimated at \$2,5-million.

The toll plaza will initially have six lanes, two north-bound, two south-bound, and two which can be reversed to suit the prevailing traffic flow.

The estimated normal flow of traffic is 2 400 vehicles a day, and there is provision to extend the toll plaza to 13 lanes by the year 2000.

CSO: 3400/162

MILLER'S APPOINTMENT SIGNALS NP RIFT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Oct 84 p 5

[Article by David Breier]

[Text]

A RIFT between President P W Botha and the National Party hierarchy has been predicted — and the first sign was this week's sudden appointment of newcomer Mr Ron Miller as a deputy minister.

Mr Miller, MP for Durban North and former Natal leader of the New Republic Party, left the NRP late last month to join the National Party.

Mr Botha appointed him Deputy Minister of Home Affairs less than a month after his defection.

He was appointed over the heads of several Nationalist MPs angling for Cabinet status.

Political analysts believe this could be a sign of things to come as Mr Botha is no longer a member of the NP parliamentary caucus and is less subject to caucus pressure than when he was Prime Minister.

The appointment is seen as a reward for Mr Miller's action in helping to strengthen English-speaking support for the NP.

Mr Miller's sudden promotion cannot be compared to the appointment of other opposition defectors to the Cabinet in recent years, including Mr Marais Steyn and Mr John Wiley.

Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, pointed out that Mr Steyn and Mr Wiley received ministerial promotion only after they had proved their mettle by resigning their seats and fighting by-elections for the NP.

Mr Steyn fought a by-election in Turffontein after he defected to the NP and Mr Wiley did the same in Simon's Town.

Dr Slabbert said Mr Miller would stand no chance in defending his Durban North seat as a Nationalist against the PFP.

Analysts believe Mr Miller's sudden appointment confirms a long-held prediction that there would be a growing rift between Mr Botha and the NP caucus in the new dispensation.

They believe this is inevitable as the State President is bound to placate various sections of the population taking part in the new

constitution, instead of pleasing only members of the NP caucus as in the past.

There are now two white English-speaking deputy ministers and one minister as well as one coloured and one Indian minister in the Cabinet for general affairs.

Observers believe that as the trend to appoint more non-Africans to key posts grows, the rift between Mr Botha and the NP, of which he is leader, will widen.

Mr Miller said in an interview that he believed his appointment had been on merit although it was more pleasing in view of the growing representation of English-speaking people in the Government.

He said he believed that if an election took place in the next year or two, he could count on 60 percent support in Durban North. He said that he would contest Durban North in the next general election.

CONSERVATIVES' CLIVE DERBY-LEWIS DENIES RACIST CLAIM

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 28 Oct 84 p 6

[Article by Peter Sullivan]

[Text]

WHO is, and who is not, a "racist"; a "non-racist" or an "anti-racist"?

The issue arises as a result of an interview with Conservative Party official Mr Clive Derby-Lewis published a fortnight ago by The Sunday Star.

He contests several items in the report, and says he is neither racist nor anti-racist. In a second interview he told The Sunday Star this week:

"I am not a racist and nor are Conservative Party members racists because we do not believe ourselves to be superior to blacks."

But later: "You know the blacks are easily intimidated," he says. "Because they are simple people."

"The bulk of the Indians are what used to be known as 'coolies' but I'm not saying that in a derogatory sense. They are labourers. Most of them are labourers, it is what their fathers were, that's what he is and what his children will be."

Another comment: "Drug trafficking in South Africa is basically run by Indians. Indians are running the drug trade in Hillbrow."

"Because of this they are encouraging white women to go into prostitution. Even white young men are going into prostitution. And the whole thing exists because of lawlessness."

"Law-abiding people are law-abiding people. If they are

prepared to break one law they may be prepared to break another.

"I am not anti anything. I am pro-white and pro-separate development."

An English-speaking politician and a Catholic, he says he was "zapped" by the church because of his political beliefs.

Guilty

"They rigged up a kangaroo court and tried me on the basis of my connection with three other guys. They found me guilty of discrediting a member of the clergy. They also found me not guilty of bringing discredit to the Order (of the Knights of Da Gama).

He says there are at least two Roman Catholic priests who are CP members, and gives their names. But he denies having recruited them.

Hillbrow, and the mixed race situation there, has become his special problem, he says, because the people there asked him to intervene.

Asked what coloured people who need to find a place to live in Johannesburg should do, he says: "You mean they want to find employment here."

"This means that white people are pushed out of jobs to accommodate coloured and Indian people coming here. Do you think this is fair?"

"Yes. Equal opportunity and all that."

"We're not talking equal opportunity," he says. "If I find myself a job and suddenly I'm pushed on to the street because an Indian is prepared to work for less, that's not fair game to me."

"Eventually nobody will be earning a living wage. His living standards are lower, he can move into a flat with six other people and pay R30 a month."

He says he has a lot of experience with blacks. The only difference between rural and urban blacks is that in rural areas the litter blows away before it can accumulate.

He believes very firmly in compulsory birth control for blacks, and says he would advocate it for whites if there were too many of them. He does not believe in sterilisation. If his party were in power they would not give money to homelands without some kind of birth control strings.

Are more English-speakers joining the National Party? No, he claims, they are flocking to the Conservatives.

OUSTER OF TRANSKEI'S 'KAFFIR' DIPLOMATS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 28 Oct 84 p 8

[Article by Deon Delport]

[Text] Residents of a luxurious Pretoria suburb this week won a victory over the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and will no longer have to share their suburb with "kaffir" diplomats from Transkei.

A storm blew up this month when angry residents of Monument Park Extension 2 heard that the Transkeian Government intended settling 15 diplomatic families in a complex of town houses in the suburb.

Unofficially residents have been told by the Department of Foreign Affairs and by National Party politicians that the deal is no longer going through.

Officially the two governments are "negotiating" although it has been reported that senior Transkei diplomats in Pretoria will assume that their staff will be moving into the Palm Park complex in Kalkoen Street.

Inhabitants of the block of duplexes were given notice at the beginning of the month to vacate the flats and they blamed the South African Government for turning them away for blacks.

At the same time, it was reported that Transkeian diplomats living elsewhere in Pretoria had given up leases on their homes to move into the new complex.

Neither Government has clarified the situation but people living near the block believe the diplomats will not be moving in.

When asked if this were so, the Member of the Provincial Council for Waterkloof Mr Steyn van der Spuy, who has borne much of the anger of residents, would say only that he had not heard anything officially.

Tenants of the complex said neighbours had threatened to cut power cables to the duplexes, break windows and "create hell". Earlier in the week vandals spray-painted the word "Kafirpark" on a wall of the property. Tenants have called on the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) of right-wing leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche to help him remain in the area.

ACTIVITIES, SUCCESS OF 'COVENTRY FOUR' DESCRIBED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 28 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Neil Hooper and Cas St Leger]

[Text] The Coventry Four--the boycott-busting quartet at the centre of a diplomatic storm between South Africa and Britain--operated as undercover arms agents for five years before being caught.

This was revealed yesterday by their leader, Mr Hendrik Botha.

He said that the R800 000 bail which was forfeited when they failed to appear in an English court this week as "peanuts" compared with what they had saved South Africa.

Mr Botha said that their covert arms-buying operations had saved the country at least R5-million on purchases of vital equipment before they were betrayed and arrested by British customs officials in March.

He said the arms--which, for security reasons, cannot be identified--had been used to develop advanced armaments systems in South Africa.

Yesterday, for the first time, the Coventry Four were permitted to tell the amazing story of their furtive expeditions abroad, their arrest and the harsh conditions of their imprisonment in Britain.

The four--Mr Botha, 49; Mr Fanie de Jager, 50; Mr Koos La Grange, 39; and Mr Randy Metelerkamp, 42, were presented to the Press at a news conference convened by Armscor in Pretoria.

Not Criminals

Mr Botha, "project leader" of the undercover team, said: "We do not recognize the validity of the arms embargo. We acted in the interests of South Africa.

"Our own contribution enabled South Africa to develop many arms systems... and we followed normal trade procedure.

"We did not contravene any South African law. Consequently we do not regard ourselves as criminals," he said.

The bail was forfeited when the four failed to appear in the Coventry Magistrates Court on Monday on charges of arms smuggling.

No Regrets

"I would do it again," said Mr Botha--described as a "member of top management" of an Armscore subsidiary--after the conference. "I was just doing a job and I have no regrets."

The non-appearance of the men in court was ordered by the South African Government in retaliation against the British Government's refusal to eject six UDF political refugees from the UK consulate in Durban.

Pretoria's action has led to a chill in relations between the two countries and has been widely criticized by the Opposition, which has accused the Government of breaking faith.

Yesterday, Mr Metelerkamp described his dramatic arrest in a London hotel room only hours after arriving in Britain by air on March 29.

Stripped

"I had just finished washing and shaving. It was about 5 pm.

"Suddenly three men entered. They must have had a duplicate key. I thought I was going to be mugged, so I adopted a fairly aggressive attitude until one of the men identified himself as a customs officer.

"I was stripped naked and they inspected my private parts.

"They asked me if I had a gun.

"They told me to pack my suitcase, including my shoes and belt."

Mr Metelerkamp said he asked how he was to go out in freezing, wet weather without his shoes.

"They told me no-one could run far in London without shoes," he said.

Mr la Grange was on board a British Airways aircraft which had been delayed--he believes deliberately--when he was detained.

"Two men came aboard and identified themselves as Customs and Excise officers.

"They asked whether I was Mr la Grange, and arrested me. They took me off the aircraft and questioned me the rest of the day. I was put in a cell and my shoes were removed."

Mr de Jager said he was in his London hotel room dressed only in his under-pants when three customs officials--one of them a woman--entered and arrested him.

Betrayed

He was allowed to dress and wear his shoes—but had to remove the shoelaces.

Mr Botha was also arrested in his hotel room. He said it was clear that they had been betrayed because the customs officials had taken a room across the corridor, and "they were waiting for us."

He said they had been aware that one of their British associates, Mr Derek Salt, had been arrested on March 24, but they did not think this would have any serious consequences.

The team of four was driven 42km to Coventry police station.

Freezing

"I was put in a sealed-off cell. It was freezing cold and I was still not allowed my shoes, or to change my damp socks," a grim-faced Mr Metelerkamp said yesterday.

"The heat was turned off. There was no blankets or mattress. I sat on a wooden bench until 1 am.

"Then I was questioned for two hours. I refused to talk.

"I asked for legal representation which was refused."

He was then kept awake throughout the night.

"There was no brutality. I was kept awake by 'friendliness'. Every time I fell asleep, they would open the door and say: 'Gee, we're sorry you're sleeping..."

"The next morning, Friday, I was woken at 6am and given an ice-cold fried breakfast which was inedible.

"Then I was interrogated again...it went on the rest of the day."

Mr Metelerkamp finally made contact with a lawyer on the Saturday and was moved to a warmer cell and his treatment improved.

Complained

The same day he and his three colleagues were taken in handcuffs to the Coventry Magistrates' Court where they were charged with arms smuggling.

Once in court, Mr Metelerkamp complained about the conditions of his detention, and the magistrate called the Chief Constable and ordered that they be allowed to wash, be given decent food, and be allowed to telephone their families.

SIGNIFICANCE OF 29 NOVEMBER 'MINI-POLL' DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Oct 84 p 19

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

The election of eight public representatives in the mini-poll on November 29 should give a clear indication of where at least the white and coloured electorates stand in the new constitutional era.

At stake are three white parliamentary seats (two in the Cape and the other in the Transvaal), three Cape Provincial seats, and two coloured House of Representatives seats.

All have fallen vacant in recent months because of the promotion, retirement or death of incumbents.

More significant, however — as always the case in mini-elections — is that political parties and election analysts will try to use the results to demonstrate growing support for themselves and the dwindling popularity of opponents.

The losers will, of course, claim that there was intimidation and biased coverage by the media. They might even suggest privately that there was some kind of vote fiddling.

But observers will agree that the outcome of the polls, in the white elections anyway, will show what the average white South African now thinks about the Government's reform programme, the continuing unrest in black townships, and the parlous state of the economy.

Nominations for the elections were held this week, and

the battle lines were drawn.

The National Party is to contest all six white elections... it previously held them all.

ONSLAUGHT

In the parliamentary seats of Primrose (Transvaal) and Parow (Cape), the vacancies arose because of the retirement from Parliament of former Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof and former Minister of Community Development Mr Pen Kotze.

In both constituencies the NP is facing the combined onslaught of the right-wing Conservative Party and Herstigte Nasionale Party, under CP colours.

In George, where Mr P W Botha vacated the parliamentary seat on his election as executive President, the NP is involved in a three-cornered fight with the HNP (supported by the CP) and the Progressive Federal Party.

The provincial contests in Parow and Piketberg will see the NP and CP taking each other on.

Nobody really believes that the NP is in danger of being defeated in any of these contests, but what is important is the extent of the CP/HNP support.

Primrose is regarded as the most crucial barometer, because it is in the Transvaal,

where until now white right-wing support has been strongest.

NP officials indicate privately that they are worried about the CP threat in this election.

Primrose has traditionally been a prestige Nationalist constituency, regularly contributing the most to party funds of all the Transvaal divisions.

A large proportion of the more than 20 000 registered voters in Primrose are urban working class, a sector of the electorate which increasingly tends to vote Conservative, as was evidenced by the 30 per cent which the CP drew in the recent provincial by-election in Rosettenville.

Election analysts say the current trend in the electorate as a whole should mean that the CP should get 38 per cent of the vote in Primrose against the NP's 46 per cent, the HNP's six per cent and the PFP's eight per cent.

RECESSION

These figures would indicate that the combined CP/HNP support should be no more than 44 per cent.

But leading Nationalists are worried that the worsening economic recession, which is being exploited to the maximum by the CP in their campaign, could entice more voters away from the NP, or at least encourage the doubtful not to

vote.

Several Nat big guns are being brought to bear in the campaign, and the Minister of Transport Services, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, has already held a public meeting at Elandsfontein, the home of a large number of SA Transport Services workers.

HNP chief secretary Mr Louis Stoffberg says that the right-wing strategy is to reduce the expected Nationalist majority as much as possible, hopefully to fewer than 750 votes.

"Can you imagine what the implications would be for the Nats if Primrose became marginal?" he asks. "If Primrose is lost to them, they lose the whole of the Witwatersrand, and if that happens they lose the country."

A return of 45 percent of the vote in Primrose will give a boost to the CP in other Transvaal urban constituencies, particularly the 13 more conservative ones in Pretoria.

CP chief secretary Dr Frans van Staden says that without

any doubt his party will take at least Roodeplaat, Koedoespoort, Gezina, Hercules, Wonderboom, Pretoria West and Pretoria Central at the next election.

Sunnyside, Rissik and Verwoerdburg would be ripe for the next round, he adds.

If the CP does poll more than 40 percent in Primrose, he is probably right. So the Nats have every right to be worried.

It is no easy thing to defend the policies of a government in times of economic hardship and political uncertainty.

INITIATIVES

Government Ministers will make much of recent regional peace initiatives and constitutional progress, but clearly more tangible measures such as the recent police action in black townships may be deemed to be necessary.

The Cape has until now not been a province associated with any Conservative threat, but the progress of the right-wing parties in the elections holds the same broad implica-

tions as it does in Primrose.

CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht says his intention is to demonstrate that there is a swing towards the CP even in the Cape.

The HNP candidate is Mr Attie Treurnicht, Dr Treurnicht's brother, and his target is to double HNP support from 1 000 votes in the last election.

Observers generally believe that the two coloured polls, at Nuweveld (after the death of Mr Solly Essop) and Steinkopf (after the death of Mr George Links), will be easy for the Labour Party to retain.

The minuscule People's Congress Party, which was almost wiped out in the recent general election, differs little with LP policy and its two candidates have slim chance.

The Nuweveld seat will be contested by Mr Anwar Essop (PCP) and Mr Johannes Booyesen (LP).

In Steinkopf, the candidates are Mr Christiaan Arries (PCP) and Mr Abraham Balie (LP).

UNIONS SEE INDUSTRIAL COURT BALANCE TEETERING

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Oct 84 p 12

[Article by Phillip van Nierkerk]

[Text]

THE credibility of one of South Africa's most innovative and progressive social reforms — the industrial court — is at risk as emerging unions increasingly question the court's value as a defence against unfair employment practices.

In recent weeks labour lawyers and unions have viewed with alarm the court's marked shift away from what they see as its previous role of developing fair labour standards in South Africa.

Several court findings such as the Screenex judgement — which held migrant workers to have less job security than other workers — and decisions by the Department of Manpower to prevent unfair labour practice cases coming to court have been severely criticised.

The new direction of the court and of the department follows closely strong pressure from some employers and labour academics who believed that the court was becoming too pro-union.

Now the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu), one of the trend-setters within the emerging union movement, has threatened to stop using the court altogether.

One of the strongest criticisms was made last week by Johannesburg attorney, Mr John Brand, who warned that the collapse of the court would lead to an inevitable increase in industrial unrest.

At stake is whether emerging unions will continue to use statutory channels to sort out their differences with employers or whether this conflict will surface in greater unrest on the shopfloor.

The court, a creation of legislation which flowed from the Wiehahn Commission, was an attempt to apply international standards of fairness.

With the introduction of the court five years ago came the introduction of a concept new to South African law: the unfair labour practice.

The aim of introducing this concept, as expressed by the Wiehahn commission, was to ensure the six basic rights of labour law.

The commission found: "Unfairness in employment can be related to the right to work, to associate, to bargain collectively, to withhold labour, to protection and to training and development."

In law the "unfair labour practice" concept was left vague — a fact which was high among criticisms of the court by employers,

who felt the legal definition should have been tightened up.

But Mr Brand pointed out last week that the Wiehahn Commission had deliberately left the concept vague, letting the court be guided by international standards in developing fair labour standards.

Mr Brand said that whereas the unfair labour practice concept was new to South African law, it was very well established internationally.

"It is a concept which has been used in many countries for many years as a means primarily of compelling effective collective bargaining," he said.

"There were two major reasons for countries wanting to compel effective collective bargaining and the attendant right to associate and withhold labour.

"The first reason was to reduce the incidence of industrial disruption caused by labour/management disputes and the second was to give workers more economic leverage to counteract the power of collective capital."

As Mr Brand pointed out, one of the most fundamental objects of labour law has always been to counteract the imbalance of power between an individual worker on the one hand, and collective capital on the other.

Apart from the industrialised countries such as Japan, Canada and the United States who have the concept in their law, there are a host of third world countries with unfair labour practice legislation.

Apart from a few early hiccoughs, the industrial court set about developing these standards in an innovative manner which stunned many who believed such reform was not really possible.

Thus a landmark case such as United African Motor and Allied Workers Union versus Fodens found it an unfair labour practice to fail to negotiate with a representative trade union or to retrench workers without consulting a trade union.

The direction of the court has had a telling effect. In the first eight months of this year, 123 applications were made to settle disputes with official conciliation boards and 175 industrial court cases were launched.

This was more than the whole of the previous year, which had been a record

year for use of the official machinery. Many of these disputes would otherwise have ended up as strikes.

The criticism of the direction the court had taken was entirely predictable, said Mr Brand.

"It was consistent with that of many employers and lawyers in all countries where fair labour standards have been introduced.

"However, unlike other countries, where fair labour standards have been introduced, the criticisms and resistance appears to be having a significant negative effect on the developing patterns of fair labour practices."

The most dramatic example of the new trend was the Screenex judgement several weeks ago which followed a wait of nearly eight months from the end of the trial.

Mr Brand warned that the collapse of the court could be avoided if employers changed their attitude to the court and learnt from the experience of other countries who had found the channelling of conflict to be in their long-term interests.

INDUSTRY 'MAULED' BY RECESSION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by David Capel and Gavin Evans]

[Text] The economic recession has ravaged a wide section of South African industry, with Government statistics indicating that in June more than 500 000 people were registered as unemployed--among them 488 00 blacks.

Professor Jeremy Keenan, of the Department of Anthropology at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the real total could be more than three million.

Mr Alan Mankoss, general-manager of Dun and Bradstreet, a business information firm, says 16 085 companies were liquidated in the first seven months of this year and worse is yet to come.

Car sales, which provide a useful indicator of the health of the economy, have fallen dramatically.

General Motors is to close for four days next month, and Ford is to go on a three-day week from Monday.

Volkswagen says it will probably cut back production and has hinted at possible retrenchments.

The shutdown at General Motors from November 13 to 16 will affect more than 2 500 hourly paid production workers, said the firm's acting managing-director, Mr Dave Sneesby.

Mr Harry Hill, public relations manager for Ford, said the change to a three-day week would affect all the company's 3 500 hourly paid workers.

The disastrous sales figures for September--fewer than 15 000 units--had prompted the move.

During the past few years the motor industry had been selling an average of 25 000 units a month.

When companies the size of Ford and General Motors reached that sort of situation, said Mr Mankoss, "a loss of confidence can be created".

"Normally, suppliers and retailers can come to commercial agreements over payments...but it depends when the banks pull out the rug...because in the end it is the banks who have to see that through," he said.

Many used car firms have also been struggling to make ends meet.

"Everybody is battling with banks, and sales and profit margins have been reduced," said Mr Raymond Arntzen, manager of Louis Botha Motors.

"In the beginning we closed one branch and therefore had to lay off staff, but because we carry our own finance, we're not doing that badly."

Mr Russel Limba, manager of the used car section at Stewart Bromfield Motors, said that in the past they were doing about 20 deals a day, but they were now down to half that number.

He said both salaried and wage-earning staff were being laid off.

In the steel industry more than 70 000 have been made redundant since the recession began, and the slump in car sales has plunged the industry into deeper trouble.

Mr Sam van Collier, executive-director of the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (Seifsa), told the Rand Daily Mail retrenchments were increasing.

Metal parts manufacturers across the Reef are among those companies battling to stay afloat, a snap investigation showed yesterday.

The freight industry is also among those hardest hit--largely as a result of the drop in imports. At least one large freight company has retrenched staff and others are believed to be taking other counter measures.

Metal parts companies on the East and West Rand--particularly those involved in production for the automobile industry--are suffering under the economic strain, and several have retrenched staff in recent months.

The Rand Daily Mail has established that:

--A large cross-section of companies have either cancelled or significantly reduced overtime;

--The huge Defy Corporation has had to retrench staff in certain salaried and "indirect" positions in an effort to weather the storm buffeting the industry;

--The number of employed people from all races has risen steadily this year compared with figures for the same time last year.

A survey of metal parts manufacturers on the East and West Rand yesterday showed that while none are actually going to the wall most are feeling the

burden of the downturn and are taking measures to counter the lean times.

Meanwhile Defy, manufacturer of appliances such as washing machines, fridges and stoves, has said that although it is feeling the pinch it has not undertaken any "major retrenchments".

A director of the company, Mr Ron Collie, said from Durban that Defy had eliminated certain salaried and "indirect" positions--largely in the administrative section. However, the company had not reduced factory labour.

Other industries which are suffering include the freight business and one large freight company said yesterday it had embarked on a "cost containment programme" to weather the downswing.

It has also laid off staff--largely on the Reef--although a spokesman for the company would not give figures. He said the freight business in general had been affected, but although his company was finding things hard, it wasn't going to the wall.

A spokesman for a metal parts manufacturing company employing 90 workers, and which caters for the motor trade, said the downturn in the motor industry had affected his company to the point that it had to embark on "short-time" practices.

He said the company had compromised on the issue of retrenchments by employing on the short-time basis. It was reviewing the situation week by week.

Another metal parts manufacturer told the Rand Daily Mail his firm had retrenched six workers over the past few weeks and was facing significant economic problems.

Another company spokesman said he expected to be carried through until Christmas--"then anything can happen".

All the companies surveyed said they had either reduced overtime significantly or had done away with it entirely.

Mr Collie confirmed that Defy had cut overtime completely as a result of the downswing, and was also assessing the situation "week by week".

He said the market for consumer durables was "very difficult" at present, and he attributed this largely to the new hire purchase regulations and the curtailment of consumer spending. Retailers had reacted by reducing stock holdings.

As far as retrenchments were concerned, Mr Collie said Defy had no intention of laying off staff. If the situation warranted it the company would consider various other steps before retrenchments were even considered.

"It's an extremely serious situation", Mr Collie said, "but we certainly don't intend folding our tent."

The furniture industry had been affected more than most, said a spokesman for Joshua Doore.

This is because they are dependent on hire purchase agreements, which have been made more difficult by higher deposit rates and shorter repayment terms. The spokesman said that between 5% and 8% of workers in the industry had been laid off, and sales and profits had fallen.

The manufacturing session of the industry had suffered the greatest hardships because they could not reduce their stocks as easily, he said.

Mr Michael Salant, manager of Westgate furnishers, said that in May and June, prior to the sales tax increase, there was a surge in buying, with people rushing out to replace their old furniture. Since then, however, the bottom had dropped out of the market.

"We're living on installments from previous months and years, and we're trying to see out the recession in this way.

"At the moment we're hanging on to our present staff but in the future we might have to retrench," he said.

The jewellery industry has not fared too well, either.

Sales have fallen and a large numbers of workers have lost their jobs, said Mr Max Kaye, manager of Sterns' Kerk Street branch.

"Layoffs have affected the industry generally. We haven't laid off anyone yet, but we're not replacing anyone either."

Meanwhile, the Central Statistics Centre of the Department of Manpower yesterday issued the following figures for the number of people registered as unemployed in June this year--the latest available figures. Last year's figures appear in brackets:

--Whites 14 128 (13 731);

--Coloureds 11 308 (18 137);

--Asians 3 858 (7 613);

The above figures reflect only the number of people registered as unemployed. Sample figures from Statistical Services reveal the following figures for blacks, Asians and coloureds for June, with last year's June figures in brackets (no sample figures for whites were available):

--Blacks 488 000 (483 000);

--Coloureds 63 000 (75 000);

--Asians 18 828 (20 830);

A spokesman for the Department of Manpower said a "very small" percentage of blacks had registered as unemployed, and the figures for the total number of blacks unemployed were therefore much higher. The department did not have these figures.

This was confirmed by research done by the University of the Witwatersrand's Prof Kennan, who says that more than 25% of people who would take work if they could are unemployed.

Also. Government statistics did not take into account unemployment in the independent homelands, where in many areas 50% of people were out of work.

CSO: 3400/162

DE KLERK DEFENDS NATIONAL SPORTS POLICY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Oct 84 p 5

[Text]

THERE is no denying the important role the Government is playing in removing all restrictive and discriminatory legislation from sport, the Minister of Internal Affairs Mr FW de Klerk said in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr De Klerk was addressing delegates on the final day of the annual meeting of the South African National Olympic Committee (Sanoc).

"There is no doubting the many changes that have come about since 1979, and these changes have brought even greater autonomy.

"And here one thinks of the amendments to the Group Areas Act, the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and the Liquor Act.

"These amendments are of great significance and emphasise the determination of the Government to remove all restrictive and discriminatory legislation from sport," Mr De Klerk said.

Mr De Klerk said it added up to the fact that all the sporting bodies were autonomous and could de-

cide who they wanted to play with.

He also said the ball was fully in the court of sports leaders.

"Previously, many may have claimed their hands were tied by the Government.

"It is now being realised that the Government is doing its utmost to depoliticise sport."

Mr De Klerk stressed that closer co-operation was needed in the sporting community.

"If South African sport is to succeed in its fight against internal disruptive influences and external efforts towards isolation, leaders in all fields will have to become involved in a common strategy," he said.

It was regrettably evident that despite the Government's policy of depoliticising sport and its attempts to eliminate foreign political intervention, sport was still being bedevilled by politics.

"And whether we like it or not, South African sport

finds itself right in the forefront of the international political debate in respect of our country.

"South African sport has a duty towards SA ... a duty to plead the cause of our country, to put the case for orderly reform and our right to solve our problems without outside intervention," the Minister said.

He asked, however, whether enough was being done in this field.

"Without detracting from past efforts, I want to suggest that the time has come for a new initiative in this regard," he said.

Mr De Klerk mentioned the success behind having a sports attache attached to the London Embassy, as well as the presence of former Springbok cricketer Eddie Barlow as a "sports ambassador" in London.

He warned that, financially, there should not be unrealistic thinking, because the depreciation of the rand and the uncertainty of gold had hit hard and affected the allocation of more money to sport. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/162

SURVIVAL OF INDUSTRIAL PORT ELIZABETH THREATENED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Oct 84 p 15

[Article by Alan Soule]

[Text] A desperate race is on to save what was once a boom town from looming industrial extinction.

There was a time when Port Elizabeth and its adjacent industrial complex was sometimes idealistically referred to as an "industrialist's dream"--a region with seemingly boundless potential.

But over the past decade the scenario has changed dramatically. A lack of new industrial blood and almost imperceptible regional economic growth has set the area on a new and ominous course.

As Professor Roux van der Merwe, an industrial relations expert at the University of Port Elizabeth, puts it: "The situation is extremely critical.

"If the Government does not act fast and decisively they may end up with a major economic catastrophe on their hands."

Once a surging manufacturing giant, South Africa's fifth largest industrial complex is facing a lean and uncertain future. Caught up in a downward spiral the region is fast earning itself the uneavable reputation as an industrial backwater.

Decline

Central to Port Elizabeth's survival issue is the now beleaguered motor industry which contributes a whopping 46 percent of the total output value in the area and is by far the greatest employment base.

The area's major and now faltering breadwinner, with which much of the complex's socio-economic activity is tightly interfaced, has fallen on hard times.

Latest sales figures indicate a massive drop-off in vehicle sales and there are clear indications of panic in the industry.

This week General Motors announced it would close its production plan for four days next week while Ford has instituted a three-day week from Monday.

For the estimated 6 000 hourly-paid workers it means a substantial cut in earnings.

The country's ailing economy coupled with inhibiting government regulations and the recently introduced austere anti-inflationary measures have launched the industry into a void of despair.

Now there is growing talk of rationalisation in the motor manufacturing sector.

A move which would inevitably lead to increased unemployment in the Eastern Cape which already has the dubious distinction of having the highest unemployment figure in South Africa.

Although the initial signs of the region's impending crisis emerged several years ago, the past few months have revealed threatening new indications of economic doom.

Since June this year announcements of production cutbacks and labour retrenchments have been made with increasing frequency.

But the eventual crunch came late last month when it was whispered that the Ford Motor Company was contemplating moving at least part of its production plant to the Reef.

Even now, amid the turmoil, Ford executives remain loath to either deny or confirm speculation that an amalgamation with Amcar, the Transvaal-based manufacturers of Mazda, is imminent.

The speculation triggered gloom in most area's of Port Elizabeth's industrial and commercial sectors and unleashed bold comment from many quarters.

Now an inevitable showdown between community leaders and local economic planners on one hand and Government officials on the other over the region's controversial decentralisation concessions is on the cards.

On Friday a top-level meeting was held between two senior Cabinet Ministers and a Port Elizabeth delegation.

Mr Ivan Krige, the city's mayor and leading figure in the attempts to secure a better deal for the area's industry, said before the Friday meeting: "It is imperative that we secure immediate and substantial concessions to help stimulate the area's economy."

Mr Brian Matthew, executive director of the Midland Chamber of Industries, believes that the crisis in Port Elizabeth is a manifestation of the Government's decentralisation plan gone wrong.

"All major industry in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area could eventually end up on the Reef unless urgent steps are taken to make the coastal industrial complex more attractive.

"A survey on the performance potential of the region's three major motor manufacturers completed last year concluded that without major concessions from the Government, the area in question faced possible ruin.

Cost

"Because of the poor concession package local manufacturers here have been clearly placed at a disadvantage when compared to manufacturers in other areas.

"In the light of the report it would make economic sense for the motor industry to move to the PWV. Such a move would eliminate the massive transportation cost of moving raw materials from the Reef to here and then having to send the finished product back to the major market.

"Transportation costs have for a long while been a crippling factor in the industry," he said.

There is growing concern among observers that Port Elizabeth is being crippled by the Government's decentralisation policy.

The area falls within Region D which also includes East London. Ciskei and Transkei--a vast geographic slice of the country in which competition for new industry and elusive is particularly strong.

It is now being argued that the Regional Development Advisory Committee (RDAC), an organisation established to promote and coordinate development within the region, has sacrificed Port Elizabeth in an attempt to bolster employment in other areas.

Professor van der Merwe said: "I must question whether the RDAC has its priorities right and if it is in fact playing any role in promoting the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area.

"They have continued to follow the Government's national decentralisation programme at the cost of the this area.

"The situation is being badly addressed and it is quite clear that the RDAC is not the right body for the job."

He said if any of the motor manufacturers were to leave Port Elizabeth it would be a clear indictment of the negative effects of national decentralisation.

Meanwhile, other sectors of the city's ailing economy are beginning to feel the bite. Property sales, especially in the commercial and industrial quarters, have dramatically fallen since the Ford relocation rumours began to do the rounds.

"The drop in sales and the lack of confidence in the region has become particularly noticeable since the rumours started. An atmosphere of deep despair is sweeping through the property sector.

"A few months ago prospective clients were virtually begging to buy certain commercial properties, now they're just not interested. Something has to be done soon to save the situation," said property developer Mr Johan Stander.

CS0: 3400/162

SWITCH FROM BONUS BONDS TO BOPHUTHATSWANA TREASURY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Oct 84 p 6

[Text]

SOUTH African gamblers are expected to switch vast sums to Bophuthatswana's treasury when the Defence Bonus Bond scheme winds up at the end of this month.

While church pressure has brought to an end the seven-year 500-million RSA Bonus Bond scheme, the independent homeland is still offering gamblers the chance of winning a massive R75 000 prize every three months and a top prize of R20 000 at every monthly draw.

A senior civil servant of the independent homeland cheerfully predicted "very substantial support" from South Africans for the Development Bond scheme.

Although the Defence Bonus Bond scheme is doomed South African Treasury officials are surprised at the interest still being shown in purchasing Bonus Bonds.

Only small investors are withdrawing their money in response to the scrapping of the scheme, said Mr Louis van Zyl, manager of the scheme.

Amid speculation that misuse of the scheme to launder illegal money transactions and tax evasion were the reasons for ending the scheme, financial officials have admitted that the replacement bond to be introduced after November would not stop the misuse.

From February next year, the bond bearing a tax-free return of 10 percent a year, compounded, would be offered to holders of bonus bonds who did not want to cash in their investment.

The attraction Bonus Bonds have held for laundering illegal money has been that they are negotiable instruments which can be bought and sold without identification.

"It would be just as impossible to find the identity of the owners of the new bonds as is presently the case with Bonus Bonds," said Mr van Zyl.

"We can market in South Africa but potential investors can only buy in Bophuthatswana," a spokesman for the Homelands Finance Department said.

CSO: 3400/162

SAFTO QUESTIONS LIBERALIZATION OF TRADE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Sep 84 p 3

[Text]

INTERNATIONAL pressures on South Africa to liberalise imports must be balanced against the survival needs of South African industry, says Safto chairman, Dr P K Hoogendyk.

In his annual review he questions the timing of South Africa's trade liberalisation.

"Increased protectionism has been grasped by the older economies as perhaps the only weapon that can effectively combat their own rising unemployment in the face of Far East competition.

"At the same time, Comecon countries are attempting to earn foreign exchange by flooding world markets with products priced at levels unrelated to production costs," he says.

Safto (South African Foreign Trade Organisation) believes that import liberalisation is justified only when compensating reciprocal advantages are achieved.

"There is a paramount need for effective industrial policies where damaging imports come from countries that offer no such reciprocal trading opportunities or whose political ambitions are totally contrary to South Africa's minimum survival requirements," Dr Hoogendyk says.

Turning to Africa, he says South Africa's private sector must be enticed back into Africa if initiative of the Nkomati Accord is to achieve the economic impetus that it is believed to encompass.

However, he suggests a package of safeguard guarantees, countertrade

facilities and trade and communication facilitation may be needed to rebuild foreign confidence and encourage investment in the region.

"Many countries in Southern Africa realise that only intensified intra-regional trade can solve their internal structural problems.

"Foreign aid, unless accompanied by greater entrepreneurship, management and investment commitments, has proved incapable of arresting the disastrous financial situation facing most African countries."

He says that in spite of critical foreign exchange problems in Africa, South Africa's exports to countries in the region are on the increase.

In 1983 direct exports to 40 African countries constituted about 8% of total South African exports, with another possible 3% or 4% in indirect exports.

Dr Hoogendyk says the export competitiveness of South African products is being undermined by inflation and the weaker rand has brought only short-term export benefits.

He points out export gains are short-term and the benefits experienced mainly by consistent exporters.

"Furthermore, the secondary effects of a weakened rand mean increased foreign marketing, shipping and communication costs for exporters.

"For the country as a whole, the higher rand cost of imported inputs and foreign loan repayments debilitates South Africa's international payments.

"These are all part of the serious price we pay for short-term export gains."

PHARMACEUTICAL PLANT OPENS AT MIDRAND

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Oct 84 p 7

[Article by Priscilla Whyte]

[Text]

DOW MER-NATIONAL has opened a R16m pharmaceutical plant in Clayville, Midrand, between Johannesburg and Pretoria.

"The new pharmaceutical plant is testimony of the United States-based Dow Chemical Company's support of investment in South Africa," says Mr Peter Columbine, the executive chairman of Dow Chemical Africa.

He stresses that Dow is strongly opposed to disinvestment.

"Hopefully, foreign investors who want to help build a better South Africa for everyone will be able to count on both prompt and understanding SA Government support."

Mr Columbine says this is the first wholly-owned facility of Dow in Africa but the company also has a joint venture with AECI in a chemical plant at Umbongintwini.

Mr W de Wet, executive managing director, Mer National Division, Dow Chemical Africa, said the pharmaceutical market in SA is worth R300m a year and with inflation at 12% he expects real growth of 5% this year.

The Mer National Division has a 4% to 5% market share in pharmaceuticals in SA.

Pharmaceuticals are a necessity, so trading is not affected by the economic cycles associated with other industries.

Mr De Wet says the plant is running at 50% capacity and management has the flexibility to produce more for the local and export markets.

He says the new plant benefited from the initial investment allowance from the Government.

The company exports to Zimbabwe, Malawi and occasionally Zambia.

The R16m plant will produce 240-million tablets, 16-million sugar-coated tablets, 40-million hard gelatin capsules, 190 tons of lozenges and 650 000 litres of syrups a year.

The manufacturing process is highly automated and only 60 workers man the facility.

The warehouse has a computerised materials handling system.

Globally the Dow Chemical Company employs about 50 000 people, 200 of them in SA.

In SA the company is also involved in the production of urethane chemicals and their derivatives.

On the basis of sales Dow ranks 28th in the 1983 Fortune list for US corporations and is the top company in the chemical industry for sales per employee.

Over 50% of Dow sales are made outside the US.

Dow Chemical Europe, of which the Southern African region forms part, manufactures about 85% of its \$4bn worth of products in more than 70 countries, employing 12 000 people.

Dow spends more than \$500m annually on research and development.

CSO: 3400/162

RESEARCH REPORT CLAIMS PRIVATE SECTOR ENDORSES APARTHEID

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Oct 84 p 6

[Article by Mike Jensen]

[Text]

PRIVATE sector support is largely responsible for the success of the Government's separate development policies, says a research report.

The Government has created a variety of development-orientated institutions such as homeland governments and the Small Business Development Corporation.

These are run by a large, relatively well-off black bureaucracy. A black middle class dependent on state support and capitalism is emerging, says a research report just released by the University of Witwatersrand Centre for Business Studies.

"The Prime Minister's aim is to defuse the Opposition through the creation of a complex set of alliances between the State and sections of the black population, while at the same time keeping intact the essentials of grand apartheid, the homelands and influx control," says the report.

"In sum, a black middle class with vested interests in the continued existence of the homelands is being created. The middle class

in turn will provide support for the rulers of these homelands and create a buffer between the poor and the exercise of authority."

However, the duplication of bureaucracies — Venda, Lebowa, Gazankulu, KaNgwane and provincial administrations — and the retention of the black population in the rural areas creates a need for rapidly increasing amounts of aid, currently exceeding R2bn, says the report.

"The Government does not know the financial implications of SA's constitutional changes — a sort of budgetary wild card. Economic growth and controlling inflation are less of an imperative than implementing apartheid.

"As Verwoerd constantly warned the public, if you want apartheid you will have to pay for it."

The private sector is now co-operating with industrial decentralisation (ID) policy, believe the researchers. "Whereas in 1968 it resisted the ID legislation, now SA's largest corporations have promised officials that decentralised locations will always be considered when new investment opportunities are evaluated."

The more formal involvement of the private sector in the ID

process was displayed at the Carlton and Cape of Good Hope conferences.

It is evident from the position of private sector representatives on the boards of the Development Bank of Southern Africa, the Small Business Development Corporation, the Planning Advisory Council and their role in the Regional Development Advisory committees.

"Needless to say, this participation has exacted its price. The decentralisation incentives have been described as the best in the world, which translates into the most expensive to the public fiscus. Greater participation in implementing the policy is expanding through, for example, the role of private sector banks.

"In sum, the more rewarding relationship between the Government and capital reflects a shift in constituencies, most obviously away from the Afrikaner right wing. But it also appears to represent private sector involvement in and commitment to the new forms of implementing apartheid.

"More concretely than hitherto, the private sector is no longer supporting a liberal facade, one distant from the policies of apartheid. It is immersed in it."

SHIFT OF POLITICAL POWER TO TRANSVAAL REPORTED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 21 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by David Breier]

[Text]

A SHIFT of political power to the Transvaal is on the cards for 1986 when South Africa's most important province stands to gain new seats in the white House of Assembly at the expense of the Cape.

Sources in Pretoria have disclosed that a new delimitation is due to be held in 1986.

This will enable the Transvaal, which is badly under-represented in the House of Assembly, to obtain its fair share of seats in the house.

This in turn will give the province a vital boost in the corridors of power as the new Constitution leaves the bulk of real political strength in the white chamber of Parliament.

It could also come as a blow to the National Party which is showing signs of wilting beneath the verkrampste onslaught of the Conservative Party in the Transvaal.

But as new Transvaal seats will go to fast-developing city areas which are more verlig than the platteland, some sources believe the NP could actually gain in the process.

WHITE VOTERS

According to the Department of Home Affairs, the Transvaal at present has more white voters than the rest of the country combined. Yet it has only 76 of the 166 elected seats in the House of Assembly.

The Transvaal has 1 520 970 voters to the 825 904 in the Cape, 338 387 in Natal and 227 131 in the Free State.

If each province received its fair share of seats, the Transvaal would gain 10 seats and move up to 86 seats, the Cape could lose eight seats and drop from 56 to 48, Natal would drop one seat and move from 20 to 19 and the Free State would drop one seat, from 14 to 13.

The present unfair provincial distribution of seats dates back to 1972. Since then there has been an extensive movement of people to the Transvaal and depopulation in the southern provinces.

ADVANTAGE

The State President, Mr P W Botha, who is also leader of the NP in the Cape, might be

reluctant to surrender the artificial advantage enjoyed by the Cape. But he may be unable to resist pressure from the Transvaal for a fair share of seats.

In terms of the new Constitution, the number of seats per province in the white chamber can be altered from October 3 next year — five years since the last delimitation.

However, as this is relatively late in the year and as a comprehensive census will take place next year, the new delimitation is earmarked for 1986.

It has been reliably learnt that the new delimitation will also create a fairer number of urban seats than is now the case.

Urban seats are heavily loaded compared to rural seats, giving them more voters and making a city vote worth less than a country vote.

A fair deal for the cities will help the NP which is struggling to retain support in the platteland. The NP is now relying increasingly on English-speaking support in the cities.

REVERSAL OF VAAL RIVER PROPOSED

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 21 Oct 84 p 7

[Article by Tony van der Watt

[Text] A revolutionary proposal to assure the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area of water until after the middle of the next century was this week laid before the Raubenheimer committee of inquiry into the supply of water to the Vaal River region.

The plan will have significant financial and socio-economic benefits for South Africa, Lesotho, Transkei, the eastern parts of Bophuthatswana.

The creation of an inland recreational waterway up to 500km long, suitable for cabin cruiser holidays, was also envisaged.

Testifying before the committee under the chairmanship of Mr Braam Raubenheimer, a former Minister of Water Affairs, was Mr David George, an engineering geologist and partner in a Pretoria firm of consultants.

The scheme, he said, involved the transfer of water to the Vaal Dam from Lesotho, not over the Maluti mountains by means of pumps as proposed in the Lesotho Highlands scheme, but by gravity down the Orange River to its confluence with the Vaal River at Douglas, west of Kimberley.

Reversing

It would then be directed upstream by reversing the flow of the Vaal (similar to the scheme whereby the upper Vaal's flow was reversed last summer to bring water to the power stations on the Eastern Transvaal Highveld).

According to Mr George, the only construction work needed would be a large dam in southern Lesotho, and about 30 weirs on the Vaal River between Douglas and the Vaal Dam to serve as steps up which the water would be pumped when the downward flow was less than optimal.

The other main dams in the scheme, the Verwoerd and P K le Roux on the Orange River, were not being fully used.

Further supplementation of the scheme would take place through the damming of the headwaters of certain rivers in Transkei, near the Lesotho border, and the pumping of their water into the upper reaches of the Orange River.

After being used in the PWV area, there would be no need to purify the water to urban standards for recycling, as is now being done at tremendous cost.

The water, cleaned to the relatively lower standards required of irrigation water, would be allowed to drain northwards to irrigate vast areas in the eastern parts of Bophuthatswana and northwestern Transvaal.

Significant benefits of the scheme, as outlined by Mr George, would include:

--The saving of hundreds of millions of rands in building the dams and tunnel proposed in the Lesotho Highlands scheme. (Instead a single large dam in southern Lesotho to hold floodwaters and thereby enhance the assured flow of the Orange River by 28% would be built.)

--Lesotho would receive royalties on the water supplied through the southern route, so would not lose the potential revenue from the Highlands scheme.

--The water under the Highlands scheme would not pass through the hydro-electric power stations at the Verwoerd and P K leRoux dams. The proposed Orange-Vaal scheme would, on the other hand, allow all the run-off from the mountains of Lesotho to pass through these turbines.

Valuable

--The sale of water from Transkei would provide a valuable source of revenue to the territory.

--The weirs on the Vaal River between Douglas and the Vaal Dam would also provide hydro-electricity.

--The gigantic waterway created by the scheme would be a recreational asset with boats passing along it through a system of locks.

--There would be ample cheap water for water-cooled power stations which cost less to build and run than the dry-cooled plants now planned by Escom.

--Black urbanisation, which would accelerate in the decades to come, could be channelled into 'irrigation townships'. There families would live on irrigated plots enabling them to produce food to supplement their incomes, thus raising their standard of living and promoting social stability.

The Raubenheimer committee will hear evidence at other centres before reporting to the Minister of Environmental Affairs.

The Proposals

--Construction of a large dam in southern Lesotho to capture run-off from the mountains

--The release of this water down the Orange to its confluence with the Vaal River

--Pumping of water to the Vaal Dam through a system of 30 weirs, reversing flow of Vaal

--After use of urban areas, recycled water to irrigate areas north-west of the Reef

CSO: 3400/162

MINISTER VILJOEN'S ADMINISTRATION ASSESSED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Oct 84 p 32

[Article by Brian Pottinger]

[Text] It is an almost impossible task--running a department charged with the administration of black affairs in terms of a policy which designates the area in which they live as "white".

A previous Minister made an empire out of the department. His successor tried to turn it into all things to all men and succeeded only in making it nothing to everybody.

Now Co-operation and Development is under new management. Cautiously but surely a former Broederbond chief and a dominee-turned-politician are sweeping away some of the cobwebs and giving slight hope in a time of deepening pessimism.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, now jointly Minister of Co-operation and Development and Education and Training, has always been something of a political enigma.

Before he was appointed Minister of National (White) Education he was believed to be a verligte. Once appointed he was described as an ideologue. In retrospect he is probably a bit of both with a dash of something else--a pragmatist.

Sam de Beer, Deputy Minister of Cooperation and Development, has never been anything other than he has forthrightly pronounced himself. A former dominee identified from the beginning with the reformist wing within the National Party. A quiet plodder.

Impressive

In the little more than a month since State President P W Botha announced his cabinet, the former Boederbond leader, his new deputy and the inherited Deputy Minister of Lands, Mr Ben Wilkins, have quietly set an impressive record in responsive and rational administration.

Sure, Dr Viljoen's passage into the hottest slot in Government was helped by a new mood in a government which in the past did not always give the same

following wind to his predecessor, the congenitally optimistic Dr Piet Koornhof.

Since "consensus" became an overworked Government buzz-word there have been some genuine attempts to make it work--not least of all in the thorny area of black administration.

And with the rationalisation of State functions some of the heaviest burdens have been lifted from the department. The pass courts are now residing where they should have been all along--in the Department of Justice.

Unlike his predecessor, Dr Viljoen will not be called upon in Parliament to defend the indefensible--sausage-machine justice dispensed sometimes with a butcher's sensitivity by the commissioner's courts.

The other leg of influx control--the pushing-people-into-the-van part--is also likely to be shifted to another department leaving Co-operation and Development to fulfil the functions its name implies instead of the gross parody it has represented in the past. Dr Koornhof can be envious.

But at the same time Dr Viljoen has been landed with other daunting challenges.

Black Education has been brought under his control and with it the perennial pursuit of the impossible; satisfaction here and now of the educational demands of South Africa's young blacks.

Since taking over his new portfolio, the best part of the Minister's time has been taken up with school unrest. In successive backdowns the Government has dropped the bitterly resented age-limit formula and conceded to the establishment of students' representative councils.

At the same time it has offered second chances to pupils facing a lost school year because of the disruptions.

The easy answer is that it is too little too late. Of course it is too late--that has always been the sordid history of government responses to black grievances. But it would be unwise to describe it as too little.

Trust

The acceptance of SRCs by the government is a unique gesture aimed at establishing channels between authority and the country's truly angry generation.

The fact that its impact has crumbled in a welter of in-fighting between students groups--much of it simply the reproduction of older historic struggles between PAC and ANC--does not devalue the importance of the gesture.

But a second and perhaps greater challenge faces the new men in the Ministry--re-establishment of trust in a community suffering the double burden of believing themselves excluded from the benefits of the political "reform" which is on everybody's but black lips while at the same time suffering most immediately from a crushing economic recession.

Dr Viljoen spoke at the National Party congress in Alberton of blacks being the country's greatest asset. Bone-shuddering paternalism aside, it is an honourable position.

The difficulty comes in carrying the message through to the debris-littered streets of the Vaal Triangle, the empty classrooms, the wounded youngsters brought in by the police and, of course, to the grieving relatives of the dead.

Freehold

In effect Dr Viljoen has already made a start--by the expiendience of action and not words. The decision not to eliminate the Huhudi "black spot" was a good start.

Talk of freehold rights for blacks in urban areas is helpful. A cool response to the confused student response to the SRC offer, the same.

But the follow-through is what will be essential. Will Huhudi be to Viljoen what Crossroads was to Kornhof--a fine gesture broken and devalued eventually by the sweep to a wider, intractable political philosophy?

It is this--black spot and consolidation removals--that probably confront the new team with their greatest political and moral challenge.

Again they have arrived at a reasonably auspicious moment. Huge scale human removals are now de rigeur--both for economic and political reasons. In a private moment Dr Koornhof listed as one of his proudest moment Dr Koornhof listed as one of his proudest achievements the reduction of black-spot removals. It is a philosophy which accords closely to Dr Viljoen.

At the same time there has come a distinct cooling-off in the ranks of Pretoria's professional homeland independence-pushers. The process is expensive and the consequences uncertain--ask the Ciskei.

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DETAILS ON 'SECRET' RUITERWAG GIVEN

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Oct 84 p 7

[Article by Stephen Terblanche]

[Text] The Surprise court battle surrounding political strife within the Ruitervag, the secret junion Broederbond, has bared to the bone intimate details of the organisation's constitution, aims, activites and membership.

The Ruitervag was formed 28 years ago as a secret organisation by the Afrikaner Broederbond (AB).

Membership was restricted to Afrikaner men between the ages of 18 and 33 who are admittted after a secret and very strict process of selections.

Details about this organisation were made public for the first time several years ago by Sunday Times journalists Hans Strydom and Ivor Wilkins when they exposed the secret doings of the Broederbond after a member had defected from the organisation and decided to spill all.

The Ruitervag consists of a number of Wagposte (local chapters) which send delegates to the Streekwagrade (regional councils).

Every two years, on May 31, the Ruiters (members) gather for a Wagraad (national convention) where a new executive council, until recently known as the Presidentsraad, but now the Ruiterraad, is elected.

The chairman of the Wagraad is the president of the Ruiterraad.

Chapter

The extensive control the Broederbond has over the Ruitervag is also revealed by more tahn 400 pages of documents before the court, though many of the 4 000 Ruitervag members are unaware of this.

The Broederbond executive council nominates no less than two of its members, called Hoofwagte in the Ruitervag, to the Ruiterraad and one Hoofwagter to each local chapter.

But members of the Ruitervag are led to believe that a council of Hoofwagte makes these appointments.

The Ruiterwag occupies the second floor of the rent-free Broederbond headquarters, The Eike in Auckland Park, Johannesburg.

The organisation also shares the Broederbond computers on which they file extensive documentation, correspondence and personal details of members.

The Broederbond controls the funds of the Guiterwag and its secretariat, which according to one paper "is probably paid by the Broederbond".

One of the Hoofwagte currently serving on the Ruiterraad, is Mr Theuns Botha of Alberton, who is also the chief secretary of the Broederbond.

The aims of the Ruiterwag are stated in its constitution as being the upholding of the freedom, the self-reliance and own identity of the Afrikaner volk (nation) in every sphere of life.

To achieve this, the Ruiterwag undertakes to study affairs of the volk and country, to promote the cause of the Afrikaner in local and national context, to identify and fight ideological "streams" and forces which threaten the continued existence of the Afrikaner and the country, and the ongoing bringing together of young Afrikaner Christians.

Several requirements are set down for membership. For example, a member must be a member of one of the three main Afrikaans churches and must speak Afrikaans.

In one document, mention is made of several members who have been expelled because they became divorced, joined religious sects, or did not show enough interest in the organisation.

No mention is made of the Broederbond in the constitution.

The Hoofwagte (appointed by the Broederbond from among its own members) are briefly referred to in the following: "The Council of Hoofwagte, which represents the original founders, nominates all Hoofwagte, determine the duration of their terms of office and advise them regarding unity of leadership".

The name of a potential member is proposed in writing at a Posraad (local chapter executive) meeting, after which it is circulated within the organisation for clearance, and the potential member's entire background is carefully researched.

Ceremony

After a lengthy selection process, he is then asked if he wants to join, and is then sworn in at a secret ceremony.

Among the former presidents of the Ruiterwag is Dr Dawie de Villiers, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism and a former Springbok rugby captain.

The current Ruiterraad, which is being disputed in court, comprises: The president, Mr Chris Fisser, a Verwoerdburg lawyer and former Afrikaanse Studentebond president; Mr Jan Dawid le Roux, a Johannesburg businessman and acting chairman; Mr Theunis Botha of Alberton and chief secretary of the Broederbond; Mr Geert de Wet of the University of Pretoria and a Broederbond executive member, Mr Nic Koorhof, a lawyer from Cape Town and the son of the President's Council chairman. Dr Piet Koornof; Mr Willem Theron, a chartered accountant from Middelburg, Cape; Mr Andre Bartlett, a student from Pretoria University; Mr Schalk Pienaar, a Johannesburg attorney and Conservative Party candidate for the Primrose by-election; Dr Barend de Klerk of Nylstroom; Mr Francois le Roux, a lawyer from Secunda; Mr Floris Burger, a Windhoek state advocate; Mr Hendrik Lambrechts, a Bloemfontein architect; Mr Daniel Uys, a chartered accountant from Naraiburg, Johannesburg; and Mr Willem Boshoff, a theological student at the University of Pretoria.

Recent resignations from the Ruiterraad include Dr Pieter Mulder, son of Dr Connie Mulder of the CP, and the Rev S Scott of the Dutch Reformed Church in Newcastle.

In 1983, the Ruitervag had an income of R77 000 and expenses of R85 000.

Of this, the Ruitervag contributed R55 000 to the Broederbond's Council of Hoofwagters.

The Ruitervag uses the name of Institute for Youth Research, together with a post box in Auckland Park, Johannesburg, as a cover address for correspondence.

A publication called Uit Die Perd Se Bek (from the mouth of the horse) is sent to members, in which developments such as the expulsion of members are detailed.

In one written memo to members, they are called upon to investigate all cultural organisations on university campuses to determine their Afrikaner allegiance--or lack of it.

The Ruitervag manipulates political opinion, as it did in the 1983 Referendum, infiltrates all Afrikaner organisations and wields much power in business and the professions.

It is seen as a breeding ground for new members to the ranks of super-Afrikanerdom in the Broederbond, which wields immense political power in South Africa, though membership from the Ruitervag to the Broederbond is not automatic.

Power

According to a source close to the Ruitervag executive, who does not want to be named "because my future will be wrecked", the shroud of secrecy was necessary in earlier years because the afrikaner was still struggling to gain political and economic power.

Secrecy was needed to manipulate people into high positions to gain political control.

But another source, a member of the executive, says: "It is no longer necessary. There has been much thought in the Ruiterwag recently on the issue of secrecy.

"We might have to reconsider it in future, especially since this court case has brought us into the open.

"Also the strict requirements for membership could possibly be looked at in future to embrace a wider group of Afrikaners," he said.

Junior Broeders Exposed by Right Wing

The once powerful junior Broederbond, the highly-secretive Ruiterwag, has been effectively destroyed by a conspiracy of conservative Afrikaners from the ranks of the Conservative Party (CP) who oppose President P W Botha's reform policies.

With a commitment to hijack or destroy, the Conservatives stripped the Ruiterwag of all its secrecy--the one quality that made it so powerful--by revealing all in a startling court battle over recent weeks.

This emerges in more than 400 pages of documentation before a Rand Supreme Court judge and from interviews with members of the organisation.

And this week thousands of Ruiterwags, as members are known, are anxiously awaiting the judgment of Mr Justice Margo to see who will in future control the movement--the Conservatives or the National Party faction.

And a decision in favour of the Conservatives could also wrest control over the Ruiterwag from its mighty parent organisation, the Afrikaner Broederbond (AB) which also controls several other Afrikaner political and culture power bases such as the Afrikaanse Studentebond, the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings and the Junion Rapportryerbeweging.

Battle

The split in Afrikanerdom which started with the break-away of the now Conservative Party from the National Party, continued with the creation of the conservative Afrikaner Volkswag, the walk-out of CP members from the Broederbond, and the defeat of the conservatives when the FAK elected several new members to its executive this year, new heights in the present court battle.

Obsessive Ruiterwag secrecy ended when Mr Jan Dawid le Roux, a businessman from Northcliff, Johannesburg, took the Ruiterwag president, Mr Chris Fismer, a Voerwoerdburg lawyer, and several members of the executive, Mr Theunis Botha, Geert de Wet, Nic Koornhof, Willem Theron and Andre Bartlett to court.

Mr le Roux wanted the respondents barred from interfering in the running of the organisation, saying that Mr Fismer was no longer president since he had been expelled from the movement by its members' committee.

Mr Fismer and his group lodged a counter claim saying his expulsion was illegal.

The dispute started when the Le Roux faction of the executive, known as the Ruiterraad and which includes Mr Schalk Pienaar, the CP candidate in the coming Primrose by-election, distributed a document to members propagating a "no" vote in the 1983 referendum.

This led to much political dissension within the organisation. The various regional councils, known as Streekwagrade, adopted motions ranging from no confidence in the Ruiterraad to condemnation of the Ruiterraad having taken a stand against the new South African constitution.

Suspended

This year the Ruiterraad voted in favour of sending a working document to members in which it asked members to consider their allegiance to the aims of the Ruiterwag, at the same time voicing opposition to the new constitution. Members were asked to indicate whether they accepted this or not.

Mr Fismer, whose faction lost in a 7-6 vote on the document issue, then dispatched a letter criticising the document and encouraging members not to subscribe to it.

This led to a Ruiterraad meeting on August 24 at which Mr Fismer's membership was suspended. A week later the Members Committee of the Ruiterwag expelled Mr Fismer from the organisation, and Mr le Roux was installed as acting chairman.

But Mr Fismer, ignoring his expulsion, organised a special meeting of the Ruiterraad for September 1 which was not attended by the Le Roux faction. On September 5 the Le Roux faction held their own meeting at which it was decided to obtain a court order preventing Mr Fismer from interfering in the Ruiterwag affairs.

In the meantime, in a behind-the-scenes bid to avoid a split in the Ruiterwag, to prevent the Le Roux faction of going public with the strife in the organisation, and in an effort to retain pro-NP control within the Ruiterraad, the Broederbond stepped in.

Letter

On August 17, Mr Theunis Botha, a member of the Ruiterraad and also chief secretary of the Broederbond and a member of the Broederbond Executive Committee, sent a letter to Ruiterwag members known as Hoofwagte, who are appointed by the Broederbond to the various regional committees of the Ruiterwag, supporting Mr Fismer's earlier letter.

Mr Botha pointed out a Broederbond executive decision which supported Mr Fismer's stand on the issue.

After Mr Fismer had arranged the September 1 meeting of the Ruiterraad, Mr le Roux and Mr Pienaar visited Mr Botha and two other Broeders to discuss the meeting. In papers before the court Mr le Roux says he left this meeting with the Broeders under the impression that they would arrange to have Mr Fismer's Ruiterraad meeting called off, but this never happened.

Several other references to Broederbond intervention in the affairs of the Ruiterwag are also made in court papers.

This week a prominent member of the Ruiterwag, in a rare interview on Ruiterwag affairs, admitted that the "Ruiterwag has just about been destroyed."

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POSSIBILITY OF MILITARY TAKEOVER DISCUSSED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Oct 84 p 8

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

THE BRIEF use of troops to contain unrest in Soweto and Grahams-town's black townships provoked protest that the SA Defence Force was being thrust into a political role.

The objections rested on the assumption that the SADF is apolitical, that it has not yet lost its political virginity.

The SADF's role, however, in carrying out raids on African National Congress targets in neighbouring states is not consistent with its supposed political neutrality.

As Dr Philip Frankel, of the University of the Witwatersrand notes in a new book* on the Defence Force due to be published next month: "The deep sense of illegitimacy attached to the white state carries over to its agents."

The SADF, he adds, is no exception, in spite of its civic action programme to win the "hearts and minds" of blacks and the presence within its ranks of soldiers drawn from the black community.

Dr Frankel offers a different perspective on the use of troops to help police maintain order in the townships.

He says two traditions co-exist in the military: an Afrikaner heritage in which the line between military and civil authority is blurred, in contrast to a British one in which the distinction is sharp.

Dr Frankel sees the use of troops in curbing internal dissent as a manifestation of the Afrikaner tradition, which found its clearest expression in Afrikaner history in the unification of the roles of the Commandant-General and President in the person of M W Pretorius in the old Transvaal Republic.

Associated with the Afrikaner tradition of fusion between military and civil power is the fulfilment of SADF functions by the South African Police and of SAP duties by the SADF.

In the first two decades after Union, the SADF helped to break strikes; more recently, in 1982, its aid to the SAP included "22 cordon operations, 10 sweep and search operations and 633 road blocks" (1982 White Paper on Defence).

In apparent tandem with that, the SAP served in Ian Smith's Rhodesia to check infiltration into Rhodesia of ANC "terrorists" bound for South Africa during the alliance between the ANC and Zimbabwe African People's Union.

Today, of course, the SAP's special border unit, "Koevoet", serves in the "operational area" against Swapo fighters.

But, even taking account of the "Afrikaner tradition" of indistinct lines between military and civil authority, and between soldiers and police, a pertinent development has occurred since the township rebellion of the 1976-77.

In 1976-77 the township revolt was thwarted by South Africa's "first line of defence", the SAP. The "second line of defence", the SADF, was merely held in reserve.

In 1978, however, the former Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, became

Prime Minister, an event which most commentators saw as the beginning of the rise of the military (as distinct from the old Bureau of State Security, now renamed National Intelligence Service) to pre-eminence in South Africa's power hierarchy.

The use of the SADF in a policing role since 1978 reflects in part, as Dr Frankel observes, a shortage of manpower in the police.

But is the greater willingness of the Botha administration to utilise the military another sign of SADF's pre-eminence in the security field, a pointer to its position as first among equals?

There are, in Dr Frankel's view, a number of forces in contemporary South Africa working toward an increasing greater role for the military, the triumph of the Afrikaner over the British tradition.

They include the "promotion" in October 1980 of the Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, to the portfolio of Minister of Defence, an appointment which Dr Frankel believes would not have occurred in the British tradition.

But there are more compelling forces pushing South Africa toward a situation where it will be difficult to say where military authority ends and civilian authority begins.

First, there is the continuing Afrikanerisation of the Defence Force. Once dominated by the "English", the top echelons of the SADF are today filled by Afrikaners, most of whom are highly-qualified technocrats.

The differences between the Afrikaner elite in the SADF and the ruling Afrikaner politicians is slight and insignificant.

As Dr Frankel says: "Their views blend perfectly." Their perceptions of South Africa's problems and the solution to them converge.

Second, the combat experience of most of today's military officers is in counter-insurgency rather than conventional war — and in counter-insurgency the boundary between war and politics is indiscernible.

As General Malan and his successor as Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, have repeatedly remarked, the struggle is 80% political and only 20% military.

A take-over by the military is, of course, not inevitable, although some observers contend that South Africa has already moved substantially along that road.

They cite the pivotal position in the hierarchy of power of the State Security Council (SSC) — sometimes described as an "inner Cabinet" and the real source of authority in South Africa — and the paramount role played by the Defence Force in it.

Key military men in the SSC include General Malan, General Viljoen and General A J Van Deventer, a confidant of President Botha's who was seconded from the Defence Force to serve as Secretary to the SSC.

The SSC is, of course, chaired by President Botha, who, like the Boer generals of old, has close links with the Defence Force, having

served as Minister of Defence from 1966 to 1980 (he held the defence portfolio for two years after he became Prime Minister in September 1978).

In addition, Defence Force men comprise a substantial component of the personnel in the SSC secretariat.

Professor Kenneth Grundy, of Ohio, USA, has estimated that 70% of the secretariat's initial workforce came from the Defence Force, although General van Deventer insisted last year that military men comprised "less than 15%" of the secretariat.

Whatever the precise influence of the military, one assertion can be made with confidence: the power of military is on the rise but still stops short of direct rule.

Two factors could, however, tip the balance towards more complete, and less disguised, military control: a deteriorating security situation and failure of the new and complex tri-racial constitution (whose legitimacy was called into question by the low polls in the August elections for the coloured and Indian chambers.)

Fatalists may wish to know that General Malan is a graduate of Fort Leavenworth in the Arkansas, USA, and that some of his classmates were South Americans who were later involved in military coups after the failure of constitutional reform.

* *Pretoria's Praetorians* by Dr Philip Frankel, to be published in SA next month by Macmillan.

PORTUGAL ATTRACTS RSA BUSINESSMEN

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Howard Preece]

[Text]

PORTUGAL is wooing SA businessmen to set up operations in that country, either directly or in joint ventures with Portuguese companies.

A mission led by Dr Jose Baptista, chairman of the Portuguese Foreign Investment Institute, is this week involved in a series of top-level talks in SA to promote this aim.

Dr Baptista has one new, powerful factor on his side.

Portugal has just obtained agreement in principle from the Common Market for the country to join the EEC from January 1 1986.

Dr Baptista points out that this would give Portuguese-based companies automatic access to an advanced industrial market of about 350-million people.

Given SA's political difficulties in establishing economic bridgeheads overseas, there may well be considerable interest in the Portuguese initiative.

There are, however, some obvious problems. SA imposes tough exchange controls on resident companies. These controls can only be by-passed by special permission of the Reserve Bank.

However, SA has been through a difficult period on the balance of payments and the gold and foreign exchange reserves have fallen below conventional safety levels.

In these circumstances it will certainly not be easy to get the Government or the Reserve Bank to approve of the export of capital.

One way of meeting this, again with Reserve Bank permission, is to raise a loan overseas to finance foreign investment and to service the interest and repay the capital of the borrowings from the earnings of the investment.

Portugal, however, does not have that kind of capital market facility, so use would have to be made of London or other international financial centres.

At any rate, Dr Baptista will learn more of the SA official attitude in talks this week with Mr Barend du Plessis, Minister of Finance, Dr Gerhard de Kock, Governor of the Reserve Bank, and Dr Dawie de Villiers, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

He will get an indication of the degree of private sector interest in Portugal from, among others, Anglo American, Barclays, Volkskas and the Federated Chamber of Industries.

But what, apart from the EEC link, does Portugal have to offer?

A key factor, says Dr Baptista, is that wage costs can be as much as 80% less than in West Germany and only half those of the poorer EEC member countries, such as Greece and Ireland.

Areas where Dr Baptista sees particular potential for SA companies include textiles, food processing and general mechanical and metal industrial processing.

Portugal allows full repatriation of profits.

SUSPENSION OF 'OPERATION HUNGER' REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Mauritz Moolman]

[Text] Operation Hunger has suspended the buying of all food for hundreds of thousands of people on the verge of starvation in South Africa's rural areas.

Yesterday's shock decision means that more than 820 000 people in South Africa have been plunged into a food crisis and it is expected to have far reaching political consequences for the Government.

The move comes in the wake of three years of drought and during one of the most severe recessions the country has known with increasing numbers of people needing hunger relief as their only source of food.

More than 220 000 people--mostly children--in the North Western Cape will be immediately affected, as well as 200 families washed out by recent floods in the Zebediela area.

Existing food stocks administered by Operation Hunger are expected to last only until mid November which will leave another 600 000 people without their only regular source of food.

The suspension was announced yesterday by Mr Mervyn King, chairman of Operation Hunger, who said that Operation Hunger's deficit was more than doubled from R700 000 to over R1 500 000, in five months.

Meanwhile the number of people dependent on food from Operation Hunger has increased by hundreds of thousands due to the large scale retrenchment of workers, especially on farms but also in industry.

Operation Hunger, which has been backed by the United States and Canadian governments as well as individuals and the private sector in SA, has been feeding people for the past four years.

Addressing a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, Mr King said the operation had reached a critical situation in terms of its cash flow.

"As a result the executive has instructed the purchases of food-stuffs cease immediately and that urgent action be taken to increase fundraising activities".

He said this meant that the sole supplier of food, Operation Hunger, would not be able to continue its work.

This would leave "many thousands of people, especially children" in the rural areas without food.

Mr King said existing stocks would only last until the middle of November but the organisation would be unable to answer a call received a few weeks ago to assist 220 000 starving people in the North Western Cape.

He said when the existing stocks have run out "without becoming over-emotive", all people dependent on assistance simply face starvation.

Mr King appealed to "every person in the country to make what donation he or she can", since the US government has pledged to give about R4 for each R1 contributed by South Africans up to a maximum of R400 000.

Meanwhile Radio 702 this week announced that they would continue R300 000 to Operation Hunger.

--Contributions can be sent to Operation Hunger, PO Box 97, Johannesburg, 2000. (Tel 339-7636)

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DETAILS OF METHODISTS' ANNUAL CONFERENCE REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Oct 84 p 12

[Article by Eugene Saldanha: "Methodists Firmly in Anti-government Camp"]

[Text]

The 102nd annual conference of the Methodist Church which ended this week has placed South Africa's largest multiracial church firmly in the anti-Government camp.

Along with most major English churches, the Methodist Church last year declared apartheid a theological heresy, rejected the new constitution and passed damning resolutions against many of the Government's key policies.

But this year's conference took the church's opposition to apartheid and the new constitution

a step further — by resolving to commit members to "practical action" against discriminatory laws.

The church called for the resignation of white opposition members of Parliament to the left of the Government, becoming the first church in South Africa to do so.

SOLIDARITY

The conference declared its full support for the fugitives in the British consulate in Durban and expressed solidarity with their families.

Reacting to the police and army operation in Sebokeng, delegates said they were "horrified" by the Government's action. After an emergency debate they sent a protest

letter to the Minister of Justice and established a fund to help Sebokeng residents with legal costs.

Delegates also called on church members to "materially" help communities affected by the riots, and the conference pledged to "work and pray for a society in which the rights and responsibilities of all South Africans are recognised".

Said a delegate: "For many years now we have been passing resolutions. The time has now come for practical action."

His sentiments were echoed by the president of the church, the Rev Peter Storey, who called on liberation movements to lay down arms and talk to the Government.

The call was seen as an

attempt to break the impasse between the Government and black activist movements like the African National Congress (ANC).

In a lengthy statement the church said it shared the anger and frustration felt by all South Africans and which manifested itself during the recent unrest in the townships.

CONDEMNATION

"We appeal to the Government to realise that the causes of unrest flow from the policy of apartheid. We reiterate our condemnation of violence by whomsoever it is committed and renew our own commitment to reconciliation and peaceful means," the statement said.

CSO: 3400/162

ISCOR'S CASH FLOW PROBLEMS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 28 Oct 84 p 8

[Article by Don Robertson]

[Text] Never mind the sale of Samancor to Gencor for a song. Iscor has been all smiles this week after disclosing a R314-million profit turnaround, net cash flow of R506-million and a cash pile of R191-million in the balance sheet.

The brief reference to Samancor in the annual report says only that cash flow benefited by a capital profit of R247-million on the Samancor transaction.

The capital gain looks impressive, but it is arrived at by a highly theoretical book value many years old and questionable valuations on Hlobane Colliery and Dunswart Iron & Steel.

Bombed Out

The annual report does not explain why the world's biggest manganese and chrome producer was sold for a bombed-out colliery and steelworks, why other parties were not allowed to bid, or how this taxpayer's asset was valued.

There is also no explanation why the minority did not receive an offer.

Neither the annual report nor management answers the burning question of whether Iscor will be privatised.

The official line is that Iscor will have to earn better profits first and that market conditions will have to improve.

Forecast

Floors Kotzee, the chairman, forecasts that the R70-million attributable profit will at least be matched by the current year.

Higher domestic sales, thanks partly to the miniboom up to June, rationalisation of facilities and improved productivity lifted trading profits to R230,1-million (1983: loss of R121,8-million).

After inclusion of dividends, profits on the sale of investments apart from Samancor and providing R171,3-million (R141,1-million) for finance charges, attributable profits were R70-million compared with a loss of R243,7-million. This does not include the extraordinary profit of R247,3-million from the sale of Samancor to Gencor.

The bottom line would have been enhanced but for a loss of R15-million on the Sishen iron-ore project. A change in the agreement between Iscor and Sats over operation of the railway line should lead to reduced tariffs and improve the economics of iron-ore exports.

CSO: 3400/162

SECRET DEALINGS WITH MOROCCO ALLEGED

Gaborone THE BOTSWANA GUARDIAN in English 19 Oct 84 p 1

[Text]

Morocco has been accused of maintaining secret dealings with South Africa involving economic cooperation, exchange of security information and sales of large military equipment.

The President of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz who visited Botswana for two days last week, told newsmen in Gaborone last Friday that even though his organisation, POLISARIO, had made its first discoveries about this connection in the late seventies the connivance between the two regimes still

existed.

President Abdelaziz said Moroccan troops captured by Saharawi forces carrying South African-made weapons had confessed about the presence in Morocco of South African military advisers particularly in towns like Casablanca and Juribga.

He said during his visit to Botswana he held very fruitful and constructive discussions with President Masire, on the current situation in Saharawi and the controversial issue of SADR's membership of the OAU.

The recognition of Saharawi as an independent and sovereign State by more than half of the OUA's member states, including Botswana, has created a controversy in the OAU and attempts to convene its summit in Tripoli two years ago aborted because of disagreements among African leaders

over SADR's legitimate right to be admitted into the continental body. With the OAU Summit scheduled to meet again in Addis Ababa sometime next month President Abdelaziz has been touring a number of African countries canvassing for support.

President Abdelaziz said among the more than 10 countries he had already visited was Ethiopia where he had talks with the current Chairman of the OAU, Mengistu Haile Mariam, and reiterated his country's commitment to the implementation of OAU Resolution 104 which was overwhelmingly supported by more than half of OAU members.

He said Morocco's intransigence regarding the wishes of the Saharawi people and the majority of the OAU'S membership could only be compared to South Africa's stubborn stand in Namibia.

CSO: 3400/162

PATON CHALLENGES TUTU'S 'POLITICAL MORALITY'

Nobel Recipient Congratulated

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Oct 84 p 35

[Article by Alan Paton]

[Text]

MY congratulations, Bishop Tutu. I have no doubt that the majority of the people of South Africa congratulate you also.

I congratulate you also on the magnificence of the prize, and I hope that you use it wisely and well and generously.

From what I read, that is your intention, and I read that your first concern will be black education.

I have never won a prize like that. I am afraid that my skin is not the right colour. But if I did ever win a prize like that my first concern would be the same as yours.

Now quite apart from the joy that has come to your family and your friends, and to black people in general, you are also entering a new period in your life of increased responsibility.

Your words and actions are going to count more in the future than they have counted in the past. You are, in fact, the first black man to assume a position of national responsibility since the days of Albert Luthuli, your predecessor.

You assume this position at a time when our country is fragmented as never before. The hard fact is that we have nothing in our country that could be called a "common interest".

What are you going to do?

Are you going to help us to find a common interest, or are you going to bring some of the fragments together?

I do not envy you your responsibility. It will require a measure of wisdom and courage that has never been required and certainly has never been shown before.

I remember well when Albert Luthuli was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace. There was similar rejoicing, but those were easier days. I was one of the guests at the farewell lunch and after the lunch we all went to the Louis Botha Airport where a vast crowd had gathered.

In those days the main hall was for "Whites Only", but no one took any notice of that, not even the authorities, who decided not to try to control the uncontrollable.

However, the authorities were afraid that the crowd might try to follow Luthuli on to the tarmac. But who could control them? There was only one person who could, and that was Luthuli himself.

He was given a box to stand on, and he said to the crowd: "Soon I shall be going out of that gate and you must understand that nobody — absolutely nobody — must follow me." Nobody did.

There was more white and official anger against Luthuli's award than against Tutu's. Both have been described as "political awards". And, of course, they are.

Who can separate politics from peace in these days? Who can indeed separate politics from anything?

Our State President has refused to make any observation. Mr Pik Botha has said "no comment" — and that certainly is the wisest thing he has said for some considerable time.

The award of the Nobel prize to Bishop Tutu is a clear signal to our country. It is first a signal that the outside world will not leave us alone. It is secondly a signal that the demand for the ending of apartheid and separate development will go on increasing in intensity.

Will the West finally ditch us?

Will they finally say: "We tried constructive engagement, but you yourselves wouldn't do anything"?

Will the West agree to the ultimate step of economic sanctions?

This is a momentous question, and I don't answer it with any authority except my own.

I hope with all my heart that the West won't cast us out not only for the sake of South Africa, but for the sake of the West too.

I am not a fanatical anti-communist, but if the West casts us out, that would be a clear signal to the Soviet Union that perhaps the time had come for a new adventure.

Then God save us all.

Bishop Tutu, I want to ask you a last question. I do not understand

how your Christian conscience allows you to advocate disinvestment. I do not understand how you can put a man out of work for a high moral principle.

You and I both know well the parable of the sheep and the goats, and we know well the importance that Jesus attached to the feeding of the hungry and the giving of water to the thirsty.

Yet you could put a man out of a job and make his family go hungry so that some high moral principle could be upheld.

It would go against my own deepest principles to advocate anything that would put a man — and especially a black man — out

of a job.

Therefore I cannot understand your position.

I think your morality is confused just as was the morality of the church in the Inquisition, or the morality of Dr Verwoerd in his utopian dreams. You come near to saying that the end justifies the means, which is a thing no christian can do.

However, I wish you luck, wisdom and courage. You'll need them all.

Our rulers have done some unforgiveable things. We had Albert Luthuli but they threw him away.

We had Z K Mathews and they threw him away. We had Robert Sobukwe — he was thrown away.

I hope they don't throw you away, too.

Tutu Defended

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 28 Oct 84 p 27

[Article by Dr Charles Villa-Vicencio]

[Text] It is not easy for me to take issue in print with Alan Paton. As a dozen of liberal white protest in this country, he is the mentor of many who share his repugnance of apartheid.

It is even more difficult to applaud Harald Pakendorf, the editor of Die Vaderland. I find myself compelled to do both.

I raise but one issue in response to the article "Paton on Tutu" (Sunday Times, October 21). Paton tells us he cannot understand how Tutu's Christian conscience allows him to advocate disinvestment.

I do not wish to address the complex issue of disinvestment per se, but to raise a question concerning Paton's rather simplistic understanding of what is "Christian", together with the suggestion that Tutu is ready to "put a man out of work for a high moral principle."

Dr Paton knows that the Bishop's concern goes well beyond such moralisms. He surely also knows that to realize the kind of just society they are both looking for it is going to cost all of us a great deal, and history seems to suggest that those who have least to lose in such circumstances are usually the ones who are both compared and compelled to pay the highest price.

The question is whether Paton or Tutu have best gauged what is required to produce this society and what prices those who suffer most are prepared to pay.

In other words, the debate has to do essentially with political and economic analysis and strategy, rather than liberal ideals, Bible texts and easy decisions on what a Christian conscience demands.

Both Paton and Tutu presumably agree that the Scriptures require the Christian to favour the cause of the poor, the oppressed and the hungry. What this means in terms of political and economic praxis is where the debate begins.

It is surely as naive to equate Christian conscience with free enterprise or investments as it is to equate it with a particular brand of socialism or disinvestment. Commitment to the poor obviously has to do with feeding the hungry, but also with the creation of economic and political structures which enable the poor to feed themselves, and to know social and political dignity in so doing.

Dr Paton's all too quick criticism of the bishop at the level of morality fails to do justice to the complexity of such commitment and the ambiguity of Christian responsibility.

Bluntly stated, the perennial failure of liberalism in South Africa has always been moralistic exclusivity and a bland failure to translate its noblest ideals into viable political action, capable of producing political change.

It is this realisation which ultimately makes Harald Pakendorf's much more conservative response to awarding the Nobel peace prize to Tutu more acceptable to me.

Pakendorf reminds his readers that in fighting apartheid Tutu has preferred to do so in a "peaceful rather than violent way". This is presumably why he was awarded the peace prize.

Whether some within this land like it or not Bishop Tutu exists, and so does the campaign for economic disinvestment. It is further significant that it is essentially whites, who have such economic privileges, who support continued foreign investments.

A recent opinion poll conducted by Lawrence Schlemmer suggests that many blacks do not support foreign disinvestment, but it must not escape our attention that there are powerful legal and social forces operative within such a survey which influence its findings. We are fooling ourselves if we do not accept that there is probably significant black support for disinvestment.

It is also wrong to regard moral investment policies and the disinvestment campaign as completely contradictory. The free enterprise system does not exactly have a flowing track record on moral black employment, and when improvements to this practice are pointed to, we need to be reminded that these too can be significantly attributed to the threat of disinvestments.

The Sullivan Code, for example, came into existence only in response to the growing success of the campaign for disinvestment; and it is the same campaign which has largely contributed to black trade unions having a political space within which to operate.

At the moment there is no possibility of massive across the board disinvestment from South Africa, the sort likely to produce further large-scale black unemployment and economic chaos.

A moral case can therefore be made for disinvestment as a strategy for economic and political reform, and not only as a means towards total revolutionary reform, or as a means towards total revolutionary economic collapse (even if this is what some desire).

Ultimately when apartheid collapses it will be as a result of coalition of forces, and neither the campaign for economic disinvestment, nor business corporate responsibility in response to the demands of black trade unions, will be excluded from that equation.

The time has come for us to put aside the simplistic notions that we have about both investment and disinvestment policies. This is a debate about the means towards political change, not simple notions of morality.

Mere non-structured appeals for political and economic rights have persistently failed in the past, and probably have little chance of succeeding in the future.

The Bishop has come to symbolise this kind of new realism in the struggle against apartheid. What this means is that Dr Paton's understanding of morality is too simple. He is not often wrong, but this time he is.

CSO: 3400/162

SADF DISTRIBUTION OF 'PROPAGANDA' PAMPHLETS REPORTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 28 Oct 84 p 15

[Article by Ameen Akhalwaya]

[Text] When the Defence Force distributed pamphlets in Sebokeng this week it joined the pamphlet war--a battle that is intensifying in the townships.

The pamphlets said: 'We are here to promote normal social life, continued education, safe travel, stability, a healthy community, and the delivery of food.'

Once cars and houses had been searched, stickers saying 'Co-operation for peace and security' and 'I am your friend, trust me' were affixed to them.

Whether the pen had accompanied the sword succeeded in winning friends and influencing the residents is debatable. But the issuing of pamphlets highlighted a different type of war in the townships: the paper war.

Turning

Government and anti-government organisations are turning increasingly to pamphleteering to get their views across to township dwellers.

As a result, the situation is often chaotic as residents struggle to decide to whom to listen, or whether to listen to anybody.

'Disinformation' pamphlets, purporting to come from one or other anti-government organisation, add to the confusion. And to make things even more difficult for residents, verbal and sometimes physical skirmishes take place between anti-government organisations over strategy in calling for stay-aways and boycotts of educational institutions and consumer products.

But why are the organisations turning increasingly to pamphlets? The Azanian People's Organisation has regularly attacked the established Press for refusing to publish its views at length, if at all, and thus relies on meetings and newsletters to get its views across.

But meetings are also risky. Open-air political gatherings are banned. Last month, Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange banned all meetings--except those held by registered political parties--at which politics are discussed.

Then again, magistrates in various districts sometimes ban meetings in their areas at the last minute, adding to the chaos, and, it can be argued, heightening the level of anger against authority.

Says Mr Trevor Manuel, acting general secretary of the United Democratic Front: "Any organisation serious about reaching its people needs control of media of one type or another.

"We don't have access to the most powerful medium, television, which is very biased against democratic organisations. We are also not in control of newspapers, so we are not in control of how our statements are used.

"Oral communication," says Mr Manuel, "would be ideal, but it is not always possible. So we hand out pamphlets as well."

Pamphlet distribution also enables the organisations to politicize people. "When we distribute pamphlets, we talk to the people, telling them why we are seeking their support. In that way, we establish trust and confidence," says Mr Manuel.

Pamphlets and posters also open the way for 'disinformation'.

For example, during the coloured and Indian election campaign, posters put out by the Transvaal Indian Congress urging a poll boycott were countered by similar posters, purporting to be the work of the congress, urging people to vote.

But Mr Manuel believes people quickly recognise 'disinformation'. "These pamphlets are dropped in the dead of night by unknown people, so nobody knows who distributed them. As a result, such pamphlets are rejected by the people."

A few weeks ago in Lenasia, adjoining Soweto, rumours that "Soweto students" had warned traders to shut their shops quickly spread. Many shops duly closed; some traders opened their shops as usual, but had their guns ready in case they were attacked.

Was there a call for shops to close, and by whom? Nobody knew for sure. Somebody had told somebody else that pamphlets calling for closure had been issued. Nobody had seen the pamphlets. Somebody had told somebody else that a trader had received a warning phone call.

Campaigns

Pamphleteering in black areas is not a new phenomenon. The ANC and later the PAC used pamphlets widely during their campaigns of the Fifties. In fact, after these organisations were banned in 1960, pamphlets became their major means of communicating with the black public.

But now there are many organizations in the political, trade union and educational arena, and with the government intent on countering their influence, the battle for the hearts and minds of township residents is on in earnest.

Rather the pen than the sword.

NEW LAWS THREATEN SMALL COAL PRODUCERS

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 21 Oct 84 p 5

[Article by Jo-Anne Richards]

[Text] Hundreds of small coal distributing companies across the country face ruin after the government gazetted new regulations for the industry this week.

The move, which comes in the midst of one of the country's most severe recessions, also means that hundreds of employees may lose their jobs.

Stunned by the action, which the government describes as rationalisation, Mr B Ramlall Singh, director of Durban-based Singh's Wood and Coal, commented: "I have been in the distribution business for 53 years and these regulations could put me out of business.

"What would I do at my age? This is a bad thing."

The rules which come into effect when merchants are forced to reapply for licences on November 1 will hit the 40 to 50 small traders. In Soweto and others on the platteland. At the same time, the regulations favour most distribution giants.

Mr A H Limalia, director of Elrays General Dealers in Durban, said the new regulations "give us all a very hard time".

The director of Aluchem/Reef Coal, Mr Paul McNaughton, said the new regulations could force his company out of business. "But we don't consider that as an option," he added. "We will fight to the bitter end."

Consumers Suffer

He said the consumer would suffer if small independents disappeared. Coal prices dropped by 40% after they had entered the market. The three companies have taken legal advice.

The new regulations require dealers to stockpile 10% of their annual sales during summer and 15% during winter.

To comply, small companies would need stockpiling facilities and enough working capital to stockpile to this extent.

The regulations also require that, "unless otherwise indicated", distributors must rail 50% of their coal from the supplier--most small merchants use cheaper road transport which eliminates double handling.

Merchants must also have exclusive use of a rail siding close to their depots, "unless otherwise indicated". Small distributors say most available rail sidings are in the hands of the merchant giants, and very few of them can afford an exclusive siding.

Mr Renier Roets, Deputy Director of Mineral and Energy Affairs (MEA) stated that the wording of this requirement allows for exceptions. But small traders have pointed out that the new rules would become meaningless if hundreds of exceptions were allowed.

Mr Roets denied the new regulations could affect small independent distributors. "These rules are necessary and they are here for everyone," he said.

"I do not think they favour the big businesses. Anyone is free to enter the market if they can comply with the regulations."

The MEA has given what some traders regard as "spurious" reasons for the "rationalised" system. Mr Roets said rationalisation was necessary to ensure a continuous supply of coal because of a cyclic demand.

Stockpiling was necessary to "carry us through the winter", or in times of miners' strikes.

Road Access

Small traders said stockpiles at the collieries together with road access to large cities made this requirement excessive of even unnecessary.

When approached recently a director of the largest Reef distribution company, MacPhail, Mr John Cutten, denied the regulations had been introduced to aid the big businesses.

The rationalisation was very necessary and the "carpet baggers" who did not comply with the rules would be "blown away".

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, this week criticised the move as many businesses were dying in the economic squeeze. The country could not afford to add to the number with regulatory measures not designed to protect the economy, he said.

It was legitimate to try to ensure a continuous supply of coal, but the small companies should then be helped to make it financially possible for them to comply--through an agency such as the Small Business Development Corporation. Protection of the South African Transport Services through the regulations also ran counter to the government's stated aim of considering privatisation, Mr Schwarz said.

BLACK-WHITE EDUCATION GAP GROWS

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 21 Oct 84 p 5

[Article by Graham Watts]

[Text] The only way equal education could be achieved in South Africa would be to lower standards for whites to a level slightly above those presently experienced by blacks.

This view is contained in a paper presented at a conference on the future of apartheid recently.

Together with another it challenges the implicit hope of thousands of pupils in the streets and commentators in their libraries who believe emphatically that more education, and particularly more 'equal' education, is both feasible and desirable.

The papers--by two researchers attached to the Institute for Futures Research at the University of Stellenbosch--indicate that:

--'Equal' education for black and white South Africans under the existing education system is inconceivable. To do it, this country's percentage expenditure on education would have to be more than double that of Western countries.

--Non-political factors are dominant in determining the success of the South African education system.

--What goes on outside the classroom is probably more important than what goes on inside it.

--The difficulties experienced by people of one type of society in understanding another type of society are considerable and cannot be dealt with simply through more and better classrooms and teachers.

--The country needs to produce 10 times as many black, coloured and Indian executives a year than it is now producing.

--Because blacks currently make up less than 5% of all tertiary level students and apprenticeships, there will be a shortage of about half a million highly-skilled employees by the year 2000.

--At the same time there will be more than 1-million too many black people with between standard eight and standard 10 education for the number of jobs available at that level.

There is in this country still a touching faith in the socially remedial qualities of education not unlike that held in the past by missionaries and "respectable natives".

Yet the prospect of equal education for all communities through the traditional education system appeared to be a dream for the distant future, said Mr A. Roukens de Lange.

Education is a highly political question in any society, and in South Africa this is more so since education for black people (still bantu education to those who get it) is associated with apartheid.

Dominate

Yet socio-economic, demographic and technological factors dominate the field of education, "no matter what direction national politics might take".

What was worse, said Mrs Elizabeth Dostal, was that more schools and more time spent in them held out little hope of remedying basic educational problems associated with non-school factors.

This is true anywhere--not only in South Africa--as a World Bank study in 1980 maintains.

"Factors which have traditionally been considered essential to better education--higher quality of teachers, more expensive facilities--do not seem to increase achievement at lower grade levels."

Environmental factors, such as improved nutrition, are equally, if not more, important.

Differences in the type of society from which school-children come and the type of society that they are learning about also cause serious problems.

There are, for instance, problems concerning "cognitive development" (roughly, processes of thought) among societies where "cultural transitions take place from a tradition-defined, relatively undifferentiated and a rigidly patterned system to a more differentiated, more complex and change-oriented system such as a modern, industrial, urban system".

People from the one system, given an education rooted in the other, often fail to understand the new system.

"This may hamper cognitive development, especially of logical thinking and the ability to apply thinking to daily situations. It is further characterised by imitative behaviour and rote (parrot-fashion) learning without understanding.

"An increase of educational facilities and time spent on formal education and training alone does not remedy this situation."

Staggering

Even if, however, it is assumed that more and better would at least contribute to an improvement in the educational quality of life, the costs would be staggering.

Expenditure on black education amounts to about 1% of all the wealth produced in this country (GDP). If current white per capita expenditure were to be taken as the norm, South Africa would have to spend at least 8,7% of GDP on black education alone.

That would make the level of expenditure for all population groups between 11% and 13% of GDP. Comparative figures for most Western countries are between 5% and 8%.

It would also mean that between 35% and 38% of all government expenditure would be on education.

That's revolution.

But even if it could be made politically desirable, the actual structural possibilities of it happening are unthinkable.

If the prevailing white pupil-teacher ratio of 20:1 were taken as the norm, the country would have to turn out 13 500 more teachers a year than the current 10 000.

More pessimistic arithmetic concludes that what would be needed by the year 2000 would be 17 700 teachers a year while between 1978 and 1983 the average was 8 000.

"The figure leaves out of consideration the fact that the backlog of teachers required would not be affected and that many teachers drop out of the profession.

"It should be clear that, even if very attractive salaries were offered, it would still be impossible to find sufficient black teachers, let alone adequately qualified ones."

If the "good of the economy" alone were taken into account, those who cared about that good would despair at the projection of current trends.

Assuming that white people would continue to make a proportionately similar contribution to the highest skill categories in the economy, there would still have to be 4 300 other-than-white executives entering the labour market every year--almost 10 times the 1970-80 average of 490 a year.

By the turn of the century the country is likely to have a shortage of about 460 000 in the highest skill employment categories requiring a degree or diploma.

Like it or not, those positions should be filled by black people, yet during the last three years, only 3% of the total enrolment at technikons, technical colleges and other institutions of tertiary education was black.

Of the 12 560 apprenticeships registered last year, 5% were black.

Outstrip

Yet in the skill levels below those, by the year 2000 the supply of workers with an educational level of standard 8 to 10 may outstrip the demand by 1,1 million.

"Although a share of this surplus may be absorbed into higher skill categories, the larger share will have to find employment in lower skill categories or be unemployed.

"In both cases this is likely to lead to frustrated expectations and...poses the serious question of whether we are not educating too many people to inappropriate educational levels."

The keys that unlock the door to the future were lost long ago.

CSO: 3400/162

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PORT ELIZABETH STEELMILL UNDERWAY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Oct 84 p 12

[Article by Johan Swanepoel]

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH. — Behind the scheme for a R250m steelmill in Port Elizabeth is a Johannesburg consultant, Mr Derek Harris, who is negotiating with the Port Elizabeth City Council for land at Markman Township.

This was confirmed by the council's development officer, Mr Andre Crouse, who said Mr Harris had told him that he was also negotiating to buy 200ha in the Dias Divisional Council area.

Mr Harris could not be reached for comment.

The negotiations were still in a tentative stage, Mr Crouse said, but progress was being made.

It was reported that the plant would produce maritime steel and it was understood to be linked with the idea of a shiprepair yard in Algoa Bay.

Mr Crouse said the 200ha were apparently needed to complement the City Council site but, because it was farm land, rezoning would be required. This could be a long process.

He added that Mr Harris no longer linked the steel mill to the dockyard development and had told him that the R250m investment would create 7 000 jobs at peak in the three-year construction period.

It would have a capacity of 300 000 tons and its products would be aimed mainly at the export market. The plant would provide direct employment for 750 people, Mr Crouse said he was told.

Mr Crouse said that if the scheme became a reality it would give a tremendous boost to the area. The ground at Markman Township under negotiation totalled 40ha and a further 60ha were available.

"Mr Harris told me he was negotiating with an overseas consortium for capital and that he was anxious to start building before the end of the first quarter of next year," Mr Crouse said.

● PAUL BELL reports that Iscor's marketing department had heard of the mill plan but did not regard it as feasible.

A spokesman for Mr Nols Olivier, Iscor's senior general manager for steel and marketing, said the department had first heard of the plan about six months ago.

"But the plan is regarded very much as a theoretical exercise, particularly in view of present overcapacity. It is apparently based on importing cheap construction materials. There was also talk of a prospectus being issued but we've since heard nothing more. We thought the plan had died. We don't regard it as feasible," the spokesman said.

Mr Harris could not be reached for comment.

CSO: 3400/162

SOUTH AFRICA

COAL SHIPMENTS TO UK DOUBLED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Oct 84 p 12

[Text] British imports of SA coal have more than doubled this year because of the prolonged miners' strike.

Mr Ian Hall, secretary of the UK Coal Merchants' Federation, estimates that shipments of SA coal will rise from about 200 000 tons last year to 500 000.

Total British coal imports are running at an annual rate of 9-million tons compared with 4,5-million tons in 1983.

UK customs and excise statistics do not reflect the dramatic rise in SA shipments because the bulk of coal is sent rerouted through Continental ports.

British coal stocks are falling to dangerously low levels now that the weather is becoming colder.

The crucial question is whether sequestration of the National Union of Mine-workers' assets last week will bring an end to the strike. If it drags on power cuts will be necessary unless the UK imports more coal.

Replenishment stocks are coming from all parts of the world. Apart from the main producing countries, Poland, Australia, the US and SA, there have been supplies from Czechoslovakia, East Germany, France, Nigeria and Vietnam.

Ships are daily unloading coal in small and large ports of the UK, normally the world's fifth largest coal producer and Western Europe's biggest coal consumer.

Coal stocks at power stations fell from 14-million tons to 13-million last month.

Analysts predict that if stock are depleted at this rate there will be power cuts in December. A year ago power station coal inventories were twice as high as today.

A further 20-million tons is stockpiled at National Coal Board pitheads.

Coal-users are taking steps to reduce demand.

The Central Electricity Generating Board burns 75-million tons of NCB coal a year but, since the start of the strike, it has become much more reliant on nuclear and oil-fired power stations.

The generating board has about 3-million tons stockpiled at Continental ports.

The British Steel Corporation which normally buys half of its metallurgical coal from the NCB, is now importing all of its coal.

Industrial users in general have received about 85% of needs from the NCB since the strike began.

There will be a sharp increase in imports for householders. The Coal Merchants' Federation estimates that imports for domestic consumers will at least double this year to about 2-million tons.

CSO: 3400/162

BLACK-WHITE COOPERATION in EEC-TYPE BODY PROPOSED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 28 Oct 84 p 21

[Article by Ron Schurink]

[Text]

IN A momentous few days Bishop Desmond Tutu was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize; Methodist Church President, the Rev Peter Storey, called for the ANC to lay down arms and talk to the Government, and this call was supported by the NGK.

No time could be more appropriate for examining the possibility of rapprochement between blacks and Afrikaners.

Many people feel this is impossible, given each side's insistence on self-determination. But such insistence should not exclude recognition of the other side's rights and that conflict hurts us all.

Vital question

The question is of little interest to whites who feel they have a sufficient armoury to protect their physical safety and have no concern for anything further.

But it is vital to those who realise that economic security is not achieved by people who are not pulling together.

Realism such as that of "Afrikaner" of Rustenburg who wrote to The Star on August 29: "Through the forming of the Union of South Africa in 1910, short-sighted politicians forced the Afrikaner to adopt the role of wet-nurse for other peoples in Southern Africa — a role we did not desire and for which we have had to suffer decades of being the polecat of the world...

Area exists

"The only real solution to the issue is to right the wrong of Union and to create a free and independent homeland for Afrikanerdom. The geographical area already exists — from the Orange River in the south to the Limpopo in the north, excluding the existing black homelands."

We need realism such as that of the chairman of The Society for Young Africa, Mr Meshack Mabogoane, who wrote in the August issue of Frontline:

"The real point is that we must acknowledge that race is the

paramount issue and dividing line; that whenever we envisage an alternative framework for racial discrimination and black ethnic 'states', we should go straight to the racial divide and devise a political and constitutional dispensation that on the one hand will maximise self-determination within racial groups and, on the other, maximise co-operation between the races."

Middle way

Few Afrikaners are sensitive to any physical threat from blacks. They know they have the will and the means to resist, but are sensitive to rejection by the world's advanced nations.

More attention given to a potential "middle way" in South Africa by the major Western media could cause Afrikaners to conclude that such a "middle way" offered the best chance of wide acceptance as a nation requiring self-determination.

One possible "middle way" would be a multinational South African body, modelled on Europe's EEC, to be of service to everyone while national hegemonies are rationalised.

BLACK-UNIONS TO ORGANIZE AGRICULTURE

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 28 Oct 84 p 7

[Article by Carolyn Dempster: "There's a Revolution on the Land"]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA is on the brink of an agrarian revolution with the unionisation of farm labour.

While all eyes have been fixed on labour relations in industry, effects of the rapid mobilisation of urban black workers have finally started to filter through to the rural economy. The country's massive co-operatives are now having close encounters of a hitherto alien kind with emergent unions, recognition agreements, safety legislation, Industrial Council agreements and the Industrial Court.

By and large the reaction has been typical of this last bastion of Afrikaner conservatism: "It can't happen to us; we're agricultural." But the prognosis is that it will happen, within 18 to 24 months.

"I would be most surprised if, in the next two years, we don't see the same scale of labour activity in the agricultural co-ops as we are seeing now in the industrial arena," says Professor Dawie de Villiers, director of Unisa's Institute for Labour Relations.

Vast difference

He is quick to point out, though, that there is a vast difference between primary and secondary agriculture. Individual farmers are exempt from the provisions of the Labour Relations Act, but secondary agriculture includes the co-operatives which, by nature of their extended activities, fall within the scope of the legislation. Some of the co-operatives are already bracing

themselves for the time when emergent unions move into the agricultural arena.

A historic first for agriculture came when the grain co-operatives banded together a year ago to form an employers' association.

Prof De Villiers comments: "There are more than 300 co-ops in the country, some of them very large and labour-dependent. An organised strike in the apple co-ops or on some of the sugar estates at their most vulnerable time of the season could cripple them.

"Unlike industrial organisations, agricultural co-ops don't hold large resources and are dependent on their members and the money made available by the State."

The union that organises the grain co-ops north of the Vaal will have a power base of 21 000 or more workers located in 11 centralised points.

Resistance

But just in case an eager labour organiser starts over-enthusiasing about this ripe and ready-to-be-picked workforce, the single greatest factor to remember about agriculture is its innate resistance to change.

"The resistance will be more real, or more manifest, at a personal level. There is more potential for resistance in agriculture than in industry," says Prof de Villiers.

Whether the upper echelons of co-op executives are ready and have

adapted to the changing labour scene or not, the average white supervisor or middle manager will react to the changes as a threat.

Spillover

"It means a change of attitude, a change of life for the middle-aged man who has a history of handling his black workforce in a traditional manner."

What of a spillover of new ideas among farm labourers?

"I don't think the organisation of farm workers is feasible," says Prof de Villiers. "Any attempt will meet with immediate resistance from farmers."

"If I were a farmer and saw a car with a labour organiser in it heading for my farm I wouldn't hesitate to run him off the property."

"In addition, there are too many constraints, it's too expensive, and geographically it's virtually impossible."

South Africa has the problem that farms have tended to become larger as economic units. Farmers have

expanded and ploughed back their returns, so that some will operate as many as 600 tractors over a few thousand hectares.

Production impact

"That farm's workshop becomes a factory by virtue of size. A union's power lies in its effect on production. There is nothing in the Labour Relations Act to prevent the organisation of farm labour, and a strike by the mechanics who service those 600 tractors will have an impact on production."

What worries Prof more is the impact of prescriptive labour changes on the farmer-labourer relationship.

"The relationship between farmers and their workers is much more than just employment, and now farmers are reacting to rumours of imminent change with hostility."

"Although a number of farmers are aware that the system has changed and that there is a need to do more, it is a very sensitive area. Any change in the remunerative package, for instance, needs to be handled with care."

CSO: 3400/162

BRIEFS

PROTECTION FOR MINISTERS--The five newly-elected Indian Ministers in the House of Delegates are given round-the-clock police protection and visitors are thoroughly checked before being allowed to enter their homes, writes Khalil Aniff. I visited two of the Ministers at their respective homes, Mr Kassie Ramduth (Minister of Education and Culture) at Palmiet Road, Clare Estate and Mr Baldeo Dookie (Minister of Housing, Local Government and Agriculture) at Parthab Road, Red Hill. In both instances uniformed policemen armed with firearms and two-way radios stood at the entrance of the respective homes. Guests, like myself, had to undergo stringent security checks and forced to answer a series of questions, some of them personal. At the entrance to the driveway of Mr Ramduth's home, stood the policemen and as I drove in, they signalled me to stop. They then asked me a series of questions, from the colour of my eyes and hair to my age. They also took down the registration number of the car I was driving and enquired whether it was my personal car or company-owned. Then I was escorted by one of them to the main entrance of Mr Ramduth's home. The policeman stood beside me until I was ushered into the house. The next day I made my way to the home of Minister Dookie. Here again I had to undergo strict security measures as Minister Dookie stood by, looking obviously embarrassed. When I questioned one of the policemen, he said it was a "routine check" because it was now the home of a Minister. [Text] [Durban POST NATAL in English 24-27 Oct 84 p 13]

RECORD DEBT--A record number of summonses for civil debt are being handed out to businesses and private individuals. According to the latest figures from Central Statistical Services, the rand value of summonses issued increased by 27% to R3,6m in July compared to July last year. Summonses relating to promissory notes and return-to-drawer cheques have increased by 29%. The rand value of such summonses has rocketed by 194% to R6,7m. The increase of 70% in summonses relating to money lent has been recorded with an increase of 101% in rand value to R7,7m. Goods bought on open account attracted 10% more summonses with an 85% increase in rand value to R7,3m. The total number of summonses for July rose by 12% while the rand value rose 50% to R34,8m. According to a recent opinion survey from Barclays National Bank, business expectations have never been as pessimistic. An alarming fact is that many medium and large companies are also coming under increasing pressure, says Mr Rob Campbell, marketing director of Johannesburg credit information company KreditInform. In the textile industry the rand value of overdue accounts increased from 11,6% to 25,1% during the period March to August 1984. Mr

Campbell expects the situation to worsen toward the end of the year. The shoe industry has had the same trend with an increase from 13,5% to 17,9% for the period March to August. The radio, television and electrical appliances sector saw an increase from 18,5% to 20,8%. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Oct 84 p 3]

COROBRIK-KELLER CONTRACT--Corobrik has signed a R7m contract with a German company for plant and high-tech machinery at its planned factory at Avoca, Durban. The contract involves the German firm Keller, which has installed ultra-modern technology at the Rietvlei plant. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Oct 84 p 19]

ELECTRICITY DEMAND DECLINES--Growth in demand for electricity is evening out, says Escom's chairman, Mr Jan Smith. Instead of the exceptionally high growth rate of recent years, demand will follow the pattern of developed Western economies. "In other words, once the developed economies mature, the demand for electricity tends to grow at a much lower--if not more comfortable--rate." Mr Smith made his comments in Zurich in an address to the Swiss/South African Chamber of Commerce. He said the increasing demand for electricity had been stimulated by consistent developments in the industrial field. At the same time, it had been realised this growth would taper off as developments demand fell. "It would appear that unless there are substantial new developments in the First World economies to stimulate similar developments in SA, we have come to the end of the high-growth era in the demand for electricity." Mr Smith admitted this tapering-off was happening earlier than anticipated but felt this was due to SA's economic difficulties and to the high cost of capital expansion. "If we want to be honest, the fact is that we cannot cope financially with such a high growth rate--not while the cost of capital remains prohibitively high." He said some people argued that electricity demand would have to be restricted artificially in the next few years. While such a plan made good economic sense in some respects, Escom could court trouble by not meeting real demands. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Oct 84 p 5]

GWIU SETBACK--Durban.--The battle by more than 50 000 garment workers in Natal for a big wage increase suffered a major setback last week when their Cape Town counterparts accepted much lower increases. Mr Frankie Hansa, general secretary of the Garment Workers' Industrial Union of Natal (GWIU) said last week that his union requested increases of between 58% and 100%, spread over the next two years. "Now our fight has been weakened by the 60 000-member Garment Workers' Union (Western Province) settling for a 32,7% increase spread over two years," union shop stewards said. The Natal Clothing Manufacturers' Association offered a pay rise of between 20 and 25%, which the workers have rejected. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Oct 84 p 4]

SOWETO TOLLGATE SYSTEM--The Soweto City Council has appointed a Toll-Gate Committee (TGC) to tour overseas for two weeks investigating the feasibility of "urgently" introducing a toll-gate system for the city, it was announced this week. At the council meeting recently, the chairman of the management committee, Mr Edward Manyosi, said there were countries overseas which had successfully introduced the toll-gate system, so the idea could work in Soweto.

It also emerged that the executive committee discussed the issue with Dr Piet Koornhof, former Minister of Cooperation and Development, and the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrick Schoeman. Both Ministers had indicated that a toll road system for Soweto should be investigated. It was also decided that answers to the following problems must be found before the project could be started: --How other social services like daily delivery vans and buses were going to be taxed; --Traffic congestion; --The need of support by the Soweto community and the Diepmeadow and Dobsonville town councils should be looked into; and --How road users could be convinced they should accept responsibility for contributing towards the cost of an improved road network. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Oct 84 p 7]

CISKEI INDUSTRIAL PROJECT--East London.--The Ciskei People's Development Bank (CPDB) has unveiled plans for a R35-million development project which includes 13 new industrial plants and expansion of several existing factories. The managing director of the CPDB, Mr Frans Meisenholl, said the developments would provide an additional 9 300 jobs. Plans for the 13 new factories and extensions of existing ones were approved by the board of the CPDB on Friday. The chairman of the CPSB, Dr P K Hoogendyk, said it was amazing that the Ciskei was attracting such lively attention from international investors... "Particularly at a time when the business world is struggling for survival in one of the worst recessions this century." [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Oct 84 p 7]

SOWETO ASSETS TRANSFER--The Soweto Town Council has asked for the transfer of all its assets, including land, from the West Rand Development Board. These total about R600-million. The chairman of the council's management committee, Mr Edward Manyosi, said the whole concept of a local authority was based on land-ownership by the councils and the individual house-owners. He said: "The reason the council has asked for the transfer of all assets in Soweto is to have control over what rightfully belongs to the people of Soweto, but the main objective is to obtain freehold rights for all residents who live on properties within the precincts of Soweto. "Freehold rights would enable people to own rateable properties from which resources could be drawn for the running of Soweto. "Then there will be no need to maintain Soweto on money obtained from rents which have since become a bone of contention." "(The Department of) Community Development, which built houses in Soweto, will then share the profits with the council and this would make Soweto economically viable. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Oct 84 p 7]

ARMSCOR AWARD FOR TRIVETTS-UAE--Natal electronics company Trivetts-UEC has won the Armscor Chairman's Award for the development of an advanced display and control system for use on naval ships. Trivetts-UEC is part of the Gongaat-Hulett Group's industries division. It is shortly to trade as Tongaat Electronics. The company was formed from the merger of RS Trivetts and Company and United Electronics Corporation and now concentrates on electronics and electrical servicing as its major activities, with the bulk of its electronics activities at Mount Edgecombe. Winning the Armscor Chairman's Award represents a major achievement for the company--it is the first time that a private enterprise has received the award which is judged from Armscor's numerous

subsidiaries and private sector contractors. The display and control system developed by Trivetts-UEC is regarded by Armscor as a major advance on its existing systems in that it tracks several targets simultaneously compared with only one for the previous system. Moreover, the system integrates with the vessel's target detection systems and fire control systems. The system was based on specially strengthened locally manufactured equipment. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Oct 84 p 21]

GEORGE BY-ELECTIONS--Cape Town--Three-way contests will be fought in both the George parliamentary and provincial by-elections on November 29. The candidates nominated yesterday were: parliamentary--Mr Hennie Smit (NP), Mr Attie Treurnicht (HNP) and Mr Jan van Gend (PFP); provincial--Mr George Kellerman (NP), Mr Patrick Murray (PFP) and Mr Hendrik van Zyl (HNP). In the Parow constituency the National Party candidates are Mr Hermanus Kriel (parliamentary) and Mr Izak Pretorius (provincial). The Conservative Party parliamentary candidate is Mrs Leonor Lombard and the provincial candidate is Mr Reinier Louw. In Piketberg, two candidates were nominated for the Provincial Council by-election. They are Mr Johan Greyling (CP) and Mr Gert Stone (NP). [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Oct 84 p 19]

TIN EXPORTS DECLINE--South African tin exports appear to be doomed because of falling grade at the mines. SA tin production last year was the lowest since 1974, and this year's figure is likely to be lower. The loss of exports would be a minor blow to SA's foreign-currency earnings. The tin price is buoyant about £9 565 a ton, making it one of the highest priced non-precious metals. South Africa exported 1 170 tons of tin and 690 tons of concentrates in 1983. Although South Africa's tin exports make up only about 1% of the world's yearly output, they earned R25-million last year. This figure is likely to fall to R23,5-million this year because of a projected 14% decrease in tonnage. The market price appears to be out of kilter with stocks. America, the major user, but a minimal producer, has a large stockpile. The International Tin Research Institute is trying to reduce the amount of tin used in fabrication in an effort to match the growing competition of other materials, particularly plastic. Main use of tin continues to be tinsplate, but the institute is looking at co-plating with non-metallics. The mixture of tin and lead in solder is another area to be studied in an effort to lower the cost to the electronics industry. Lead sells at only about £335 a ton against tin's £9 565. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Oct 84 p 36]

KEY PERSONNEL OVERSEAS--Key personnel brought in from overseas by foreign-based companies will not be called up for military service. The Government has introduced new measures to protect these employees from being forced to do military service under the controversial Citizenship Act. Announcing this at a dinner of the South African-German Chamber of Trade and Industry, the Minister of Home Affairs and Education, Mr F W de Klerk, said a new type of temporary residence permit will be considered in appropriate cases. This will be a work permit valid for periods up to five years, instead of the normal six to 12 months. Permit holders and their children will be excluded from the Act. Mr de Klerk said the concession would apply only to key personnel who are posted to South Africa for limited periods. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Oct 84 p 6]

TSAKANE OFFICIALS RESIGN--The Mayor of Tsakane, Mr M C Masilo, and his deputy, Mr Phillip Buthelezi, announced their resignation from the community council at its monthly meeting yesterday. Mr Masilo, who served the council for five years, said he was resigning "for the sake of my family". He said Buthelezi had also resigned from the council, but did not give the reasons for his deputy's resignation. The resignation of Mr Masilo follows threatening telephone calls from unknown persons in which he was asked to step down. He has been replaced as Mayor of Tsakane by Mr Jacob Mahambane. "I will now be able to lead a normal life," Mr Masilo said. "As mayor, my house was guarded by eight policemen at night. "My home was almost a prison. I did not enjoy that kind of life and I am relieved that it is all over," he said. He added that he was going to slaughter a sheep on Sunday for members of his family. "I want my daughters, who were frightened into leaving home while I was still mayor, to return," added Mr Masilo. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Oct 84 p 1M]

ENGINEER SHORTAGE--South Africa will be critically short of engineers by 1987, says the Federation of Societies for Professional Engineers. And, it added, "in spite of the fact that salaries must rise sharply at the first sign of a boom, that will be too late to prevent the shortage from restricting the country's growth". In a wide-ranging special report for the federation, Dr Philip Lloyd and Professor Bob Plewman said that while the profession as a whole was already in a crisis, it would get even worse in the years ahead. "By 1987 we will see a supply of about 1 500 engineers, and a demand for about 3 500," they said. They added that two factors should be particularly attractive to anyone thinking of an engineering career: --Civil engineering--where every graduate in the late 1980s should find more than three jobs available. --Heavy-current electrical engineering--in which every graduate should have more than four jobs on offer. "It is clear that as long as we have to rely on our white male population for most of the supply, the gap between supply and demand must grow," said the federation. "White women, coloured people and Asians are beginning to make a contribution, but it is not growing nearly fast enough to close the gap. "There is great hope that the engineering careers and education project being run in black townships will provide a long-term solution, but the project is short of funds. "Efforts by the profession to make it grow are being diverted into keeping it viable." The federation said it had found that it can predict the supply of graduates accurately. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Oct 84 p 6]

IMMIGRANTS TURNED AWAY--London--Thousands of potential immigrants have been turned away by the immigration section at South Africa House here because there were no jobs for them to go to, the director of information, Mr Kosie Venter, said. And despite South African reports that immigration had dropped by 11 percent this year and by 15 000 last year, British people had not lost interest in immigrating there. "The number of applications we have received, between 9 000 and 10 000 in the past five months, is normal when compared to previous years," Mr Venter said. "A few years ago just about all the applicants would have gone. "But now only half are being given immigration papers because of the poor economic situation in South Africa," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Oct 84 p 6]

COMPUTERS FOR ZAMBIA--Johannesburg computer firm Corporate Management Services has scored a major coup, clinching an order from Zambia for R2,6 million worth of IBM-compatible National Advance Systems hardware. The order, the biggest yet landed by the four-year-old company, will bring in initial dollar profits of about R1 million to South Africa. It is for two NAS series 8000 mainframes ordered by Zambian Consolidated Copper Mines in Kitwe. Managing director Mr Tony White said CMS considered the order highly significant. "It's an example of the more sophisticated industries down here having the potential to earn fairly substantial foreign exchange. "It also shows a locally owned company competing with the world's biggest, and winning the order." CMS clinched the deal with ZCCM in the face of competitive bids from IMB and Persetel. It will provide a five-man, on-site support team, with back-up--mostly in the form of on-line diagnostic aids--provided from Johannesburg. [Text] [Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 28 Oct 84 p 20]

NORWEGIANS PROTEST RSA TRADE--Oslo--Norway's increased trade with South Africa has drawn cries of protest from the anti-South African lobby in Oslo. In the first eight months of this year the trade balance doubled, compared with the same period last year. It should be worth R90 million for 1984. "Normally I'm pleased when Norway's exports grow," said Minister of Trade Mr Asbjorn Haugestad. "But in this case I make apologies. "Because of apartheid I've asked several commercial interests in Norway to reduce their dealings with South Africa, yet it doesn't seem to help." Metallic ores comprised one-third of the two-way trade, with Norwegian exports of fish and cheese and imports of South African fruit next in importance. The anti-apartheid group, Norwegian Council for Southern Africa, points out that the transport of Norwegian oil to South Africa does not figure in the trade tallies. Member of parliament Mrs Liv Aasen says she intends to question the minister of Oil and Energy in the Storting (parliament) on whether the Government will propose a law banning oil sales to South Africa. A spokesman for the Oil and Energy Department has said that although there is no proof that Norwegian oil ends up in South Africa, there are strong indications that this does happen. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Oct 84 p 21]

PC USES AFRIKAANS--Joffe Associates is devoting its stand to the Hewlett-Packard range of personal computers, software and peripherals. Highlight of the display is a preview of the LaserJet, which can print 300 lines a minute and is compatible with most personal computers. Also on show are its baby brother, ThinkJet, which operates at 150 characters a second, and the Afrikaans version of the HP 150 personal computer--the first PC able to be used totally in Afrikaans. It operates with the Touchscreen HP 150 PC, and was developed this year following research by Hewlett-Packard which showed that most computer users are Afrikaans-speaking. Among the comprehensive range from the hundreds of software packages available for the HP 150, is HP's locally developed business accounting suite of packages, the CA 150. This is a totally integrated package suitable for small, medium and large businesses. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Oct 84 p 18]

RACIST CALLS FLOOD SABC--The SABC received a large number of complaints on Thursday night because it screened a play with an all-coloured cast. The

play was "chopsticks", which opened English TV1's drama season. Complaints came from English-speaking and Afrikaans-speaking viewers in the Transvaal and Natal. No calls were received from the Cape or the Free State. About 60% of those who complained were English-speaking. It is understood that most callers objected to the fact that TV1 allowed coloureds on its screen. About 80% of the complaints were of a racist nature. Only a relative handful of people criticised the production values of the drama. A large number of callers wanted coloureds off the white service altogether and on the ethnic black stations instead. Asked for comment, an SABC spokesman would only say: "TV1's function is to serve the English-speaking and Afrikaans-speaking people of this country." [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Oct 84 p 4]

REAL-TIME SYSTEM--The country's first real-time system for tracking the movement of lightning has been introduced by Fuchs Electronics. The system provides the user with continuous data concerning the position, movement and threat caused by lightning strikes over an area of 25 000 km². A map of South Africa is generated by the system while data is super-imposed to provide an exact, second-by-second visual picture of the progress of a storm. The operator can zoom in and out of chosen areas to examine the situation in detail. The SABC, Escom, SATS and SAA are likely to use the system. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Oct 84 p 18]

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